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The Global Newspaper  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore  
and The Hague

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,438

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 17-18, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

## EC Future Hangs in Balance As 10 Prepare Crucial Summit

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Leaders of the European Community gather for one of the most crucial summits in the EC's 26-year history Monday, with officials giving the meeting only a 50-50 chance of success.

The summit in Brussels, follows failure at the 10 leaders' last conference in Athens in December when they were unable to reconcile their lingering dispute on how the EC spends its money.

Since the Athens meeting, President Francois Mitterrand of France, which took over the rotating EC presidency in January for the first six months of 1984, has adopted what has been described as a "confessional" approach to preparing the Brussels summit.

He has met separately with each of the other nine leaders, seeking ways to repair the failure of the Athens summit.

Officials in EC capitals said that, while some progress has been made recently on EC farm reform, notably to limit the community's soaring milk production, the success or failure of the summit will depend heavily on Mr. Mitterrand's skills.

A spokesman for Mr. Mitterrand said that the heads of government would conduct last-minute efforts over the weekend to reach agreement on the controversial, unresolved budgetary issues on which the very future of the community appears to hang.

"Everything is still possible — a good agreement, or no agreement at all," said a senior French official. A West German diplomat added:

"There were still too many uncertainties... to assess what Mitterrand is going to do, and he is a key factor in the equation."

But, as a senior EC Commission official in Brussels said, "What is absolutely crucial to the outcome of a summit is not preparations, which are continuing, but what happens when those 10 leaders sit down at the table together."

The agenda, officials said, will focus on these five issues:

- Britain's budget contribution.

- Reform of the Common Agricultural Policy.

- Financing future EC expenditure.

- Expanding community membership to Spain and Portugal.

- Establishing new EC policies, particularly in the field of high technology.

But the basic strategy in Brussels will be to move toward resolving only some of the issues, particularly Britain's contribution and farm reform, and leaving most of the others for the June summit in France which Mr. Mitterrand will also chair.

"If those two issues are settled," commented an EC official, "we will be on the way to something approaching an agreement on the other three, but they could leave without resolving anything."

France submitted proposals on Friday, providing for a long-lasting mechanism for calculating EC budget contributions which would take into account a state's relative wealth, a key British demand, diplomats in Brussels told Reuters.

(Under the French proposals, any budget adjustment would be

made in a country's annual contribution at the start and not paid as a rebate as at present, another key British demand, they said.)

To resolve the agricultural issues, EC farm ministers began the last in a series of meetings Friday aimed at presenting the outline of agreements on limiting EC milk production and phasing out monetary compensatory amounts. MCAs are a controversial system of taxes and subsidies designed to even out the effects of currency fluctuations on agricultural commodity prices.

Farm ministers were also expected to put the finishing touches on a proposal drawn up by foreign ministers that would stabilize duty-free imports of corn-gluten feed from the United States at current levels.

"They will be working throughout the weekend, or as long as necessary, to have the agreements ready for the leaders on Monday," an EC Commission official said. But, he added, "Britain's contribution is another matter."

One unknown factor of the Brussels summit is how Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain will play her cards. "She will be tough; she wants her money," a senior diplomat said. An EC summit in Stuttgart last June provided for a rebate on Britain's contribution to the 1983 budget.

The payment has been blocked by the European Parliament's budget committee on the grounds that EC budgetary reforms were a prerequisite to settling other issues. Earlier this week, using similar arguments, France and Italy said that the payment hinged on resolving key budgetary issues.



VIOLENCE IN MIAMI — Police arresting a man Thursday night after violence broke out in black sections of the city. The clashes followed the acquittal by an all-white jury of a Hispanic policeman charged with manslaughter in the death of a black. Page 3.

## Congressional Groups Reach Accord On Plans to Reduce Federal Deficit

By Martha M. Hamilton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee has reached final agreement on a plan to reduce the U.S. deficit by \$73.8 billion by the end of fiscal year 1987, and the panel's chairman, Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, declared the job finished "for all practical purposes."

The agreement Thursday night came just hours after President Ronald Reagan announced details of his agreement with congressional Republican leaders on a package to reduce the federal deficit by \$150 billion over the three-year period. The package includes \$57 billion in military reductions.

The Senate committee decided on major measures to raise about \$48 billion in revenue and to cut spending by about \$26 billion, but agreed to meet again Tuesday to consider a few other items.

After three and a half hours of closed consultations, the committee approved new tax measures, among them a \$2-a-gallon increase in federal excise taxes on liquor; a measure that makes it harder for businesses to claim tax breaks for autos, airplanes, personal computers and other items; a measure reducing the attractiveness of tax-exempt industrial revenue bonds, and a reduction in tax benefits associated with real-estate investment.

The committee agreed to wait to send the measure to the Senate floor until additional spending cuts are produced by other committees.

Reagan's Appraisal  
Steven R. Weisman of The New York Times reported: Mr. Reagan said Thursday that the cuts in military spending in the deficit-reduction package agreed to with Republican leaders "will slow our defense buildup somewhat" but that it "will not seriously reduce our national security to a point of unacceptable risk."

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## Botha, Machel Sign Pact to End Armed Hostility

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

KOMATIPOORT, South Africa — President Samora Machel of Mozambique and Prime Minister P.W. Botha of South Africa, bitter ideological adversaries, signed a nonaggression treaty Friday in the humid no-man's-land between their two countries, promising to with-

hold support for each other's internal foes. It was the first such agreement between South Africa and a black-ruled neighbor.

The agreement, signed under a white pavilion in a makeshift city of military tents erected along the Komati River, represented a major diplomatic victory for South Africa in its campaign against the African National Congress. The accord is seen as an acknowledgment by Mozambique of South Africa's military and economic ability to impose its will.

It also meant a severe setback for the African National Congress, the most prominent of the exiled groups fighting South Africa's policies of apartheid, from bases in Mozambique, and for the Mozambique National Resistance, a South African-supported group fighting Mr. Machel's so-called Marxist regime.

South Africa, Western intelligence sources said, had provided the resistance movement with training facilities, supplies, logistical support and a radio transmitter beaming into Mozambique.

For its part, Mozambique had been the main access corridor for African National Congress guerrillas infiltrating South Africa. South Africa asserted Mozambique was a planning center for the congress, which is said by South African officials to have its main African training bases in Angola.

The agreement committed both

sides to prevent their territory, waters or airspace from being "used as a base, thoroughfare, or in any other way by another state, government, foreign military forces, organizations or individuals which plan or prepare acts of violence, terrorism or aggression" against the other.

The agreement has been forced on Mozambique by South Africa's support of the Resistance Movement coupled with worsening economic conditions and natural calamity.

However, Mozambican officials sought to present it as a success for Mr. Machel, saying that he had "isolated" one enemy, the Resistance Movement, so as to enable his country to generate some strength and stability.

Mr. Machel, in his speech, underlined the "differences between our political, economic and social concepts." He said: "We shall continue to be aware of the remaining contradictions but we recognize that we are indissolubly linked by geography and proximity."

We do not want southern Africa, and our two countries in particular to be the theater for a generalized conflict," he said.

Before the signing, Mr. Machel met with Mr. Botha for an hour in a railroad carriage straddling the border. Such an encounter would have been unthinkable a few years ago, but advances by the South African-supported rebels in Mozambique have badly impaired Mr. Machel's control of his country, leaving him few options.

Mozambican officials said that, in a first signal that the new agreement would be honored by South Africa, the rebellious Radio Free Africa, broadcasting from South Africa, went off the air Thursday night.

Mr. Botha said the accord "recognizes that each country has its own set of conditions for which it must seek its own solution in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Jaruzelski Says He Seeks Good Church Relations

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — The Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Friday reaffirmed his regime's interest in maintaining good relations with the country's Roman Catholic Church.

In remarks aimed apparently at defusing the claim over the display of crucifixes in state-run schools, the general said strains in church-state relations were manipulated and exaggerated by Western centers and by activists who "try to turn temples into rally or show halls" with the support of "those who have confused the pulpit with the Radio Free Europe microphone."

"Neither the church nor the state needs a conflict," General Jaruzelski said in an opening address to a three-day national conference of the Communist Party in Warsaw. "It would only suit Poland's enemies, and would bring our country irreparable losses."

(Meanwhile, nine Polish parishioners on a hunger strike to secure the reinstatement of their outspokenly anti-Communist priest ended their protest Friday, Reuters reported.)

[The hunger strikers announced their decision after mass at St. Joseph's church in the Warsaw industrial suburb of Ursus, from which the Rev. Mieczyslaw Nowak was transferred last month on the order of the Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp. The cardinal Thursday rejected demands for the return of Father Nowak, a militant supporter of the outlawed Solidarity labor movement.]



Wojciech Jaruzelski

and state now appear inclined to let the crucifix issue fall again to local authorities to negotiate with their communities.

General Jaruzelski omitted any direct reference to the dispute, speaking only vaguely of "misunderstandings and frictions" that arise in church-state relations, "especially in the context of the principle of separation of church and state."

The conflict over the crucifixes erupted March 7, when the principal of an agricultural school in the town of Garwolin set off a protest by students, parents and local clergy by taking crosses off classroom walls. His action drew a strong reprimand by Warsaw authorities of the separation principle and an order that all crucifixes in classrooms would have to be removed, although when and how was never specified.

The church, in turn, stood by the right of people to hang religious symbols where they want. Having thus clearly defined and defended their opposing principles, the leaderships of both the church

## Glenn Quits Campaign, Citing \$2 Million Debt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Senator John Glenn withdrew from the race for the Democratic presidential nomination Friday after a long campaign in which he failed to win a single primary or caucus.

He cited a campaign debt in excess of \$2 million as the chief reason for his withdrawal.

Gary Hart won the Alaska caucuses as the campaign took on an acrimonious tone. Page 3.

son for what he termed his reluctant decision.

Mr. Glenn campaigned as the "moderate" Democrat in the race and said that with his departure, "I don't know that we have one" left in the campaign.

Mr. Glenn declined to endorse any of the Democrats remaining in the race. But he said, "I certainly will be supporting the nominee" following the convention.

Of his plans, "I don't aspire to be vice president," he said. But "if I thought it was really important to the party, I would have to consider it."

Mr. Glenn, 62, said, "I have no plans whatsoever to run again" for

the White House. He declared his intention to seek a third Senate seat from Ohio in 1986.

For more than a year, public-opinion polls had placed Mr. Glenn, the first American to orbit the Earth, as one of the strongest contenders for the Democratic nomination. He raised more than \$6 million to finance his candidacy, and won several endorsements while presenting himself as the Democrat most likely to upset former Vice President Walter F. Mondale for the Democratic nomination and to defeat Mr. Reagan in the November elections.

But when the primaries and caucuses began, his campaign quickly fizzled. He finished fifth in the first of the caucuses, in Iowa, where he had been expected to come in second, and never recovered.

Four other contenders have withdrawn. Former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota withdrew Thursday, while Senators Alan Cranston of California and Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida withdrew last month.

(AP, UPI)



Senator John Glenn announcing his withdrawal.

## U.S. Envoy Abducted in West Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — A U.S. diplomat was abducted Friday outside his home in West Beirut, and forced into a car that reportedly was driven south of the capital. The kidnapping was not immediately claimed.

It was the third abduction of an American in a little more than a month in Beirut.

Neighbors said the diplomat, William Buckley, 55, the first political secretary at the U.S. Embassy here, had just left his apartment. He was driving to the embassy when he was pushed into a car by three gunmen. Mr. Buckley, who had no bodyguard, reversed the car to try to escape but a gunman put a pistol to his head and forced him into the other car, according to the accounts.

The Progressive Socialist Party, the Druze grouping that controls the area where Mr. Buckley was kidnapped, said it had ordered its militia to search for the abductors' car after the embassy had asked it for help.

A U.S. official in Beirut said the embassy had also sought information from the Shiite Muslim militia, Amal. He said the Druze and the Shiites had been "most cooperative" in their response.

Druze sources said embassy officials had told them the car had last been seen in Khaldé, 6 miles (10 kilometers) south of central Beirut.

The embassy declined to give details on the kidnapping.

In Washington, the deputy (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Police in U.K. Reinforced as Strike Grows

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — A special force of 3,000 police officers from several counties arrived in Britain's coalfields Friday, as hundreds of pickets traveled to the English Midlands in an attempt to spread the nation's increasingly bitter coal strike in defiance of a court injunction.

The police were sent in after a picket suffered fatal injuries during clashes involving strikers, non-strikers and police.

In a continued drive to shut the state-run industry because of plans to close unprofitable mines, strikers from Yorkshire pulled out of Nottinghamshire, where the death occurred, and moved on Friday to picket coalfields in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire and Derbyshire.

The National Coal Board, which runs the industry, said that more than 90 percent of its 174 mines were not producing. Friday, the fifth day of the walkout, either because of strikes or picket lines preventing miners from going to work. Only 11 of the pits not being struck were fully open, the board said.

Miners in Lancashire, the Mid- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



ARMS TALKS RESUME — Representatives of NATO and the Warsaw Pact met in the former imperial palace in Vienna on Friday to resume negotiations on reducing conventional forces in Europe. Neither side offered new proposals in the 11-year-old talks which were cut off by the East bloc three months ago. Page 2.

## Spain's Gypsies: An Old Story Minus the Poetry Changing Society Hobbles Nomadic Existence and Spurs Latent Racism

By Tom Burns

Washington Post Service

MADRID — The poet Federico Garcia Lorca idealized them 50 years ago in "The Gypsy Ballads." He wrote of a people of graceful slenderness, possessors of an ancient lore and persecuted by "skull-faced" Civil Guards, the police who executed Garcia Lorca during the Spanish Civil War.

This romanticized vision is being reassessed, and a string of recent events has highlighted a latent racism against Gypsies.

The stock image of the Spanish Gypsy has him fighting in the bull-ring or singing and dancing flamenco, a genre that Gypsies created and in which they excel.

The reality is something else: that Gypsies who possess a male and a cart are the junkmen of the big cities, and that Gypsies are found begging outside churches and luxury shops in Madrid and other cities.

Gypsies in Spain number between 300,000 and 500,000, forming the largest Gypsy group in Western Europe. The Gypsies are descendants of low-caste nomads originating in India who began moving westward to Persia, now Iran, and eventually to Europe around the 5th century. Their pres-

ence in Spain is documented for the first time midway through the 15th century. Madrid, Barcelona and Zaragoza have recently had riots and violence that have prompted concern about "a Gypsy problem."

The most serious incident occurred in the village of Torredonjimeno, in the southern province of Jaén.

The Torredonjimeno incident was allegedly touched off by a fight between a young Gypsy and an elderly villager. The villager was taken to a hospital with a fractured skull and the young Gypsy was arrested. Several hundred villagers surrounded the young man's home and set fire to it, and two women and three children were severely burned.

Since then, Gypsy leaders have accused the government of ignoring the Gypsy community and accused Spaniards in general of racism.

A recent report in the Madrid newspaper El Pais said 80 percent of Spanish Gypsies were unemployed, that 68 percent were illiterate, that only half of an estimated 100,000 school-age Gypsies went to school and that of those only 7 percent completed their schooling, and that the incidence of rickets among the children was five times the national average.

Enrique Malla, president of the Association for Gypsy Integration, called the Torredonjimeno incident "utterly shameful" and demanded "the firmest possible action" to prevent further violence.

Manuel Martín, leader of a group called the National Gypsy Presence, said: "The Gypsy people are innocent. Situations like those occurring now don't happen spontaneously. We have to go back five centuries to understand the persecution of Gypsies."

In Spain, repressive legislation against Gypsies lapsed in the last century, and the constitution now guarantees equal rights for all Spaniards.

Gypsies, however, have remained on the sidelines of society. Sociologists see their failure to assimilate as the consequence of their tight family structure — it is rare for a Gypsy to marry a non-Gypsy — and of their wandering lifestyle that has kept them outside the country's economy.

Professor Tomas Calvo Buezas, who teaches anthropology at Madrid University, argues that in the past decades there has been a major change in the lives of Spanish Gypsies. Farm mechanization has put an end to a traditional wandering employment based on seasonal harvesting and trade in horses and livestock.

"The caravan and the tent have finished for the Gypsies and they have settled down in the poorest belts of the big city suburbs," he says.

This has meant that Gypsies and poor non-Gypsies have been thrown together in inadequate living quarters.

In Madrid, Barcelona and Zaragoza, trouble has flared in protest against attempts by municipal authorities to create better housing conditions for the Gypsies. In Zaragoza in January, more than 2,000 non-Gypsies blocked city workers attempting to clear land for a housing project to replace a shantytown where about 3,000 Gypsies lived.

Police reinforcements were sent to a Madrid suburb before Christmas to prevent attacks on a high-rise building where Gypsies had been housed. According to press reports, the incident was triggered by the beating of a housewife who had reported two Gypsy children to police for stealing from a marketplace.

Gypsy children attending a special school in Zaragoza wrote to King Juan Carlos I recently telling the monarch that they lived "surrounded by rats and rubbish."

It was a poignant bid to have Juan Carlos intercede with the protesters blocking the housing project.

### INSIDE

■ Israel is considering a new pullback for its army in southern Lebanon. Page 3.

■ Gary Hart is already outlining what he would do as a U.S. president. Page 3.

■ Mozambican refugees, fleeing war and drought, create dilemma for Zimbabwe. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. wholesale prices rose 0.4 percent last month. Page 9.

■ Brazil agreed to sign a new austerity plan with the IMF, a Brazilian source said. Page 9.

ARTS/LEISURE

■ Edith Schloss surveys the art scene in West Berlin. Page 9.

MONDAY

■ A miscarriage of justice in Belorussia has led to a wholesale purge of police and judicial officials in the republic.



## Soares Believes Soviet, Cuba Seek Angola Disengagement

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal has said here he believed the Soviet Union and Cuba had decided to pursue a course of "gradual disengagement" from Angola, which would permit the eventual departure of Cuban troops and a regional settlement in southern Africa.

On the last day of an official visit here, Mr. Soares, who has close contact with Angola and other former Portuguese colonies in Africa, said Thursday that the Angolan president, José Eduardo dos Santos, was flying to Havana on a mission apparently related to the future of the Cuban force. Cuba's news agency announced that Mr. dos Santos would arrive Saturday.

Senior administration officials said that the United States had no definitive or direct word of Soviet or Cuban willingness to acquiesce in the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola but that "a lot of tea leaves" seemed to point in that direction.

The U.S. officials hope to learn more directly from Angolan leaders after Mr. dos Santos completes his mission to Havana, his first in four years. The officials said they expected another in a series of contacts between the United States

and Angola that have taken place for many months. After talks with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other U.S. officials during his four-day visit, Mr. Soares said "a real change of great significance" was taking place in southern Africa.

One element is the nonaggression pact between South Africa and its eastern neighbor, Mozambique, which was signed Friday. Mr. Soares said this agreement "will unleash an important dynamic" for both those countries, improving South African relations with a black government on its border and providing Mozambique with "an opening toward the West."

Earlier this past week, a meeting among Portugal, South Africa and Mozambique made strides toward rehabilitating the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric project on the Zambezi River, which could be important economically. Adding to this, Mr. Soares said, are "signs of profound change" within Angola and in Angola's relations with East and West.

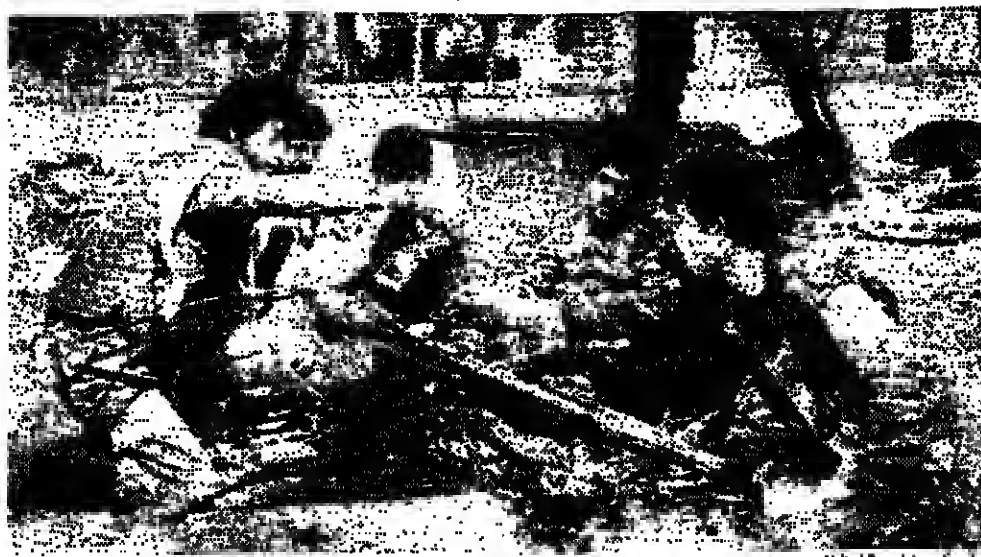
Battlefield reverses of the Angolan government against the anointed Communist National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) have forced harsh choices on the Russians and Cubans, according to Mr. Soares. "It

seems they have opted for the second."

The number of Cuban soldiers in Angola has recently grown to about 25,000, according to Western sources. One U.S. estimate was that 10,000 to 20,000 more Cubans with a great deal more Soviet arms and ammunition would be required to turn the tide against UNITA's guerrilla forces if Angola chose to continue the war rather than seek a negotiated solution.

Mr. Soares, calling the war in Angola "interminable," said he believed that the Russians and Cubans had calculated that "to continue and increase their presence would place them in a Vietnam situation." He said that the Soviet Union recently had supplied "enormous quantities of highly sophisticated military equipment" to Angola but the military reverses had continued and much of the gear "has fallen into the hands of the South Africans."

Granma, the Cuban Communist Party newspaper, recently revealed that a Soviet-Cuban-Angolan meeting had taken place in Moscow. No date was given, but U.S. sources said it was believed to have been in late January.



Druze fighters in Beirut taking a break for tea as the cease-fire held on Friday.

## Aide to Lebanese President Predicts Factions Will Find Unified Position

United Press International

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — A united position at the Lebanese peace conference will emerge on Saturday, a Lebanese presidential spokesman said Friday. He predicted the conference would end on the weekend.

Michel Samaha, spokesman for Amin Gemayel, said the Lebanese president was working with representatives of the other eight Lebanese leaders to produce "a synthesis of all written papers and the discussion presented in the conference."

Negotiations, conducted by aides to the leaders, were to produce a joint paper by the opening of the full session Saturday morning, but Mr. Samaha said he thought it might be delayed a few hours.

"I hope they will be ready tomorrow morning, but my feeling is that we are going through a final phase of the peace process," Mr. Samaha said.

Interviewed on French television Friday morning, Mr. Gemayel predicted: "We will reach a solution that guarantees dignity and liberty for all Lebanese."

He said he expected the conference to issue "a historical document which will be adopted by all and reflects the will of the different factions to end the war in Lebanon."

Mr. Samaha played down reports of cease-fire violations along the Green Line dividing Christian East Beirut from Muslim West Beirut. He called them normal until a buffer zone is established to separate the warring parties.

It was also reported from Beirut that a U.S. diplomat, William Buckley, was kidnapped Friday. Mr. Samaha declined to comment on the kidnapping, saying only that the Americans had been in touch with the Lebanese Foreign Ministry and that "there are contacts now going on."

Although the Lausanne conference had included discussion of a national unity government on the agenda, Mr. Samaha said the actual formation of a cabinet would not take place until the leaders were back in Lebanon.

Despite the prospect of a delay in presenting a joint position to the leaders, Mr. Gemayel's spokesman said, "I think it [the conference]

will be finished over the weekend — maximum."

■ **Contention Over Israel**  
Earlier, Thomas L. Friedman of The New York Times reported from Lausanne:

A shouting match between the delegates over the question of relations with Israel that disrupted Thursday's meeting demonstrated the lack of consensus between the Lebanese factional leaders over the basic identity of their country.

It also indicated how easily the long-standing blood feuds between the rival clan warlords attending the conference can flare into open recrimination.

The Syrian vice president, Abdel Halim Khaddam, who is attending the conference as an observer, is reported to be quietly orchestrating the meeting.

A senior Saudi official at the talks said the various factional leaders: "They will fail to reach agreement on a final accord." But then he predicted with certainty, "they will all come to the Syrians and Saudis and say 'Please draw up a statement we can all agree on.' Khaddam will do that and everyone will go home happy."

## Israel Army Weighs Pullback To New Lebanese Front Line

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — The Israeli military command is considering withdrawing to a new line in southern Lebanon between the Zaharani and Litani rivers, Israeli radio reported Friday.

The station's military correspondent said the new line would leave the towns of Nabatieh, Jezzine and Rashaya in Israeli hands as well as the southern flank of Jebel Barukh where the Israelis have early warning facilities. There was no official confirmation.

Israel's northernmost line in Lebanon is currently at the Awa River, roughly 40 miles (65 kilometers) north of the Israeli border on the Lebanese coast.

Israeli defense correspondents who toured the region this week reported that, in anticipation of an Israeli withdrawal, the southern Lebanese militias originally set up by the late Major Saad Haddad were being strengthened.

They said that, since the government of President Amin Gemayel abrogated the treaty with Israel providing for a regular Lebanese Army brigade to garrison the south early this month, the Israelis had decided to groom an independent force to maintain security in coordination with the Israeli Army.



William Buckley

## U.S. Diplomat Is Kidnapped

(Continued from Page 1)

White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said the administration was "confering with other governments" in an effort to find out who may have been responsible.

The abduction was reported as Christians and Muslims traded barrages of mortars and rocket-propelled grenades in Beirut, reportedly injuring two persons.

It was the most serious violation of a cease-fire that was called Tuesday night in Lausanne.

Mr. Buckley was the third American abducted in West Beirut since the Shites and Druze took the area from the Lebanese Army on Feb. 6.

Frank Regier, a professor of electrical engineering at the American University of Beirut, was kidnapped on Feb. 10. Police said Mr. Regier, 50, was last seen being forced into a car near his house in West Beirut.

His wife, Mary, said Friday that she had received a telephone call several days ago from a man who told her Mr. Regier was still alive.

Jeremy Levin, 51, the bureau chief for Cable News Network, a U.S. television news organization, disappeared on March 7. Network staff members said they believe he was kidnapped.

No one has claimed responsibility for either kidnapping.  
(Reuters, UPI, AP)

## 3,000 Police Officers Sent to U.K. Coalfields

(Continued from Page 1)

lands, Northumberland and South Derbyshire, where more than 25,000 union members live, voted heavily against the strike on Friday. First reports said a majority of the Nottinghamshire field's 34,000 workers had also opposed the strike.

The coal board won permission Friday from the High Court in London to bring a contempt action against the Yorkshire section of the union for ignoring an earlier injunction against sending pickets to mines outside Yorkshire.

The contempt hearing was set for Monday and if the board wins, the Yorkshire union could have its assets of £8 million (about \$12 million) seized and be fined up to £125,000 for each breach of the injunction.

Secondary picketing has been made illegal under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

Early reports from the coalfields

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Sudan Says Libya Directed Air Raid

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Reuters) — President Gaafar Nimeiri accused Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, of masterminding an air strike Friday against Omdurman, a city on the outskirts of Khartoum, Egypt's official Middle East News Agency reported.

The Sudanese high command said three people were killed when a plane dropped five bombs on Omdurman, hitting the government radio station and damaging several cars. The high command said the armed forces has been placed on full alert to thwart any subsequent attack.

The report said Mr. Nimeiri made his charges after meeting with the Egyptian defense minister, Abdel Halim Abn Ghazala, who described the raid as a very serious aggression and noted that Sudan and Egypt were partners in a joint defense pact.

### Meese Attacks Opponents in Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) — Edwin Meese 3d, lashing out at senators who oppose his nomination as attorney general, Friday accused them in a letter of making "false and misleading statements" that were based on "election-year politics."

Mr. Meese submitted a statement to the Senate Judiciary Committee Friday one day after its members decided to reopen its hearings on his nomination. He accused his detractors of "not only questioning my qualifications but impugning my character." He did not name anyone in the statement.

Committee Democrats demanded that Mr. Meese return for the new hearings, which are set for Tuesday, after President Ronald Reagan's top policy adviser told the panel he had "inadvertently failed" to disclose a \$15,000 interest-free loan on his financial disclosure forms. His main opponent on the panel, Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, a Democrat of Ohio, said he should withdraw his name from consideration.

### 300,000 Indian Dockers Start Strike

BOMBAY (AP) — More than 300,000 dock workers went on strike Friday, paralyzing India's 10 major ports and stranding about 150 ships. The workers, demanding higher wages and improved benefits, walked off the job at midnight, rejecting a last-minute plea by the government to postpone the strike one week to allow time to reach a settlement. "The strike is absolutely total, nationwide," said a spokesman for the All-India Port and Dock Workers Federation.

Ships carrying crude oil waited to be unloaded. All other ships were ordered to move downstream at all ports to avoid possible sabotage. Government agencies and the navy were expected to be deployed to maintain essential services and help with the mechanized unloading of crude oil and wheat.

### Gunman Wounded Near White House

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — A White House guard shot and wounded a man on the sidewalk outside the White House grounds after he drew a loaded sawed-off shotgun, a spokesman for the U.S. Park Police said.

The gunman, identified as David Allen Mahonski, 25, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was taken to a hospital, where he was under police guard. A hospital spokesman said Mr. Mahonski was in fair condition with a gunshot wound in the right forearm.

Howard Engel, Mr. Mahonski's uncle, told a Washington newspaper that his nephew had repeatedly talked about going to "see the president and straighten him out." (NYT, AP)

### Spanish School Reform Approved

MADRID (UPI) — The Spanish parliament has approved sweeping educational changes that will reduce the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in schools and increase the state's control over curriculum.

The Law of the Right of Education, which has sparked protest marches by parents and teachers supporting the current system, was one of the Socialist government's top legislative priorities. It was approved in the Congress of Deputies Thursday night by a vote of 196 to 96, with six abstentions.

Under the measure, private schools that receive direct state subsidies must have a curriculum approved by the government and will be run by a school council composed of teachers, parents and students. In addition, students who prefer not to be present in religious classes will have the option of skipping them. Of Spain's eight million schoolchildren, three million are in private schools, mostly church operated.

### Former Minister Seeks Trudeau's Post

OTTAWA (AP) — John Turner, a former finance minister and an early favorite to succeed Pierre Elliott Trudeau as prime minister and Liberal Party leader, announced his candidacy for the party position on Friday. Mr. Turner, 54, has worked as a corporate lawyer in Toronto since he resigned from Mr. Trudeau's cabinet in 1975. The prime minister, who defeated Mr. Turner for the party leadership in 1968, announced on Feb. 29 that he will step down after his party chooses a new leader. The party convention has been called for June 14-17.

Other declared candidates are Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan, Employment Minister John Roberts and Economic Development Minister Donald Johnston. Energy Minister Jean Chretien is also expected to seek the party leadership. The winner will become prime minister and then must call an election by February.

### For the Record

John Hoegland, a photographer for Newsweek magazine, was shot to death Friday during fighting between government troops and rebels in El Salvador, journalists with him reported. (AP)

The bodies of 30 crewmen found in the wreck of the Glomar Java Sea, an American drilling ship that sank in the South China Sea in October, arrived in Hong Kong Friday on board a Chinese freighter, officials said. (AP)

A majority of the Israeli electorate would support the opposition Labor Party over the ruling rightist Likud if a general election were held now, according to a poll Friday in the Ha'aretz newspaper. It gave Labor 46.8 percent of the votes compared to 25.8 percent for Likud. (Reuters)

Taiwan approved a balanced budget of 359.8 billion Taiwanese dollars (about \$9 billion) Friday for the financial year beginning July 1, an announcement said. Military spending and foreign affairs, usually grouped together, took the largest share, or 39.4 percent. (Reuters)

Greenland will hold early elections June 6 following the collapse of the 11-month-old coalition, the parliament decided Friday. (Reuters)

Machinists for El Al, the Israeli airline, walked off the job at midnight in a dispute over contract concessions that the company is demanding. But the airline pledged that service would not be affected by the strike of 225 employees. (AP)

Robert F. Kennedy Jr., 30, was sentenced Thursday in Rapid City, South Dakota, to two years probation on his guilty plea to a charge of carrying heroin, provided he continues treatment for drug addiction and does 1,500 hours of community service. (AP)

A career diplomat, Harry E. Bergold, 53, was nominated by President Ronald Reagan Friday to replace Anthony Cecil Quintano as ambassador to Nicaragua. Mr. Bergold has served in several Latin American posts and was ambassador to Hungary from 1980 to 1983. (UPI)

## Troop Reduction Talks Reopen With No New Proposals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — After a three-month suspension by the East bloc, NATO and the Warsaw Pact resumed 11-year-old talks Friday on reducing conventional forces in Europe, but neither side presented new proposals and chances for a breakthrough soon seemed slight.

With the resumption, however, the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks became the only ongoing direct East-West arms control negotiations.

The talks already have been deadlocked for years over the West's refusal to accept East bloc statistics on how many troops they have on the ground and over West-

ern demands for thorough and monitored verification of any eventual withdrawal of troops.

At a news conference after the formal 90-minute plenary session, a spokesman for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Thomas Hammond of Canada, appeared more optimistic than the spokesman for the East bloc.

"A common framework of agreement has begun to emerge. I am prepared to defend a cautious, guarded optimism based partly on the fact that the East returned to the talks," he said.

He added that "there is enough material on the table" in separate draft treaty proposals by the East

and West "for the sides to bring them together" and urged the East to work toward a compromise.

However, a Warsaw Pact spokesman, Krzysztof Stronczynski of Poland, called the Western statement at the plenary session "very disappointing. It was limited to a mere repetition of [a] completely unchanged and unrealistic Western position which we cannot accept as a basis for agreement."

He said the Warsaw Pact had already met Western demands on verification "more than half way."

From Washington, President Ronald Reagan welcomed the resumption of the troop-reduction talks.

"I also urge the Soviet Union to return to the intermediate-force and the START negotiations, where very important work in the cause of building a more secure and peaceful world has been suspended by them," he said. "We are certain-

ly ready to do our part. It is in the interest of all mankind that these vital efforts be resumed now."

■ **Return to Geneva Doubtful**

Don Cook of the Los Angeles Times reported earlier in Vienna:

NATO diplomats see no indication that the Soviet return to the Vienna talks presages a return to the bilateral talks with the United States in Geneva on nuclear-arms control.

"I think it is now more unlikely than ever that the Russians will even consider a resumption of the Geneva talks until after the elections" in the United States, an ambassador from a NATO nation said.

Meanwhile, the NATO side still has to iron out how it is going to respond to Soviet proposals for phased reductions to bring the manpower levels of both sides down to 700,000 ground troops.

The Russians included in these

proposals a vague offer for limited verification of the troop withdrawals, but they still refused to thrash out with the NATO powers agreed figures on the size of existing forces.

NATO believes that the Soviet bloc countries have approximately 160,000 more ground troops in Central Europe than the 805,000 they admit to having — the equivalent of more than 10 divisions.

Meanwhile, the United States and West Germany are disagreeing on NATO's tactics in the negotiations.

The West Germans would like to bypass agreement on the present numbers of troops and concentrate instead on simply getting an agreement on verification procedures.

They also have proposed that NATO agree to an initial token reduction of approximately 13,000 U.S. troops and 30,000 Soviet soldiers and then see how verification works on this small withdrawal before carrying out any further reductions.

No new NATO proposal is expected for several weeks.

■ **Adjournment in Stockholm**

After nine weeks of meetings, the first session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe adjourned for a seven-week recess Friday having made little progress, Reuters reported. But most delegates insisted that initial contacts had been useful.

The session ended with the Soviet Union contending that NATO proposals for reducing the risk of war in Europe were concerned too much with secondary matters.

The conference of 35 nations, which began in January, has been stalled by disagreements between East and West as to what they should actually be talking about.

NATO introduced a six-point plan in January with specific proposals involving more stringent requirements on advance notification of maneuvers and inspection of military exercises.

The Soviet delegate, Oleg Grinovsky, said Friday that NATO was concentrating on "secondary military-technical questions."

"On the whole, the NATO proposals are of extremely one-sided nature, contain patently unacceptable provisions and therefore are clearly not designed for reaching an agreement," Mr. Grinovsky said.

He repeated the Warsaw Pact's demand that the conference should negotiate a nonaggression pact and a treaty renouncing first use of nuclear weapons.

The agreement on special flights, permitting each ambassador to make six journeys a year, was a codification of a practice from the wartime alliance against Hitler.

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## U.S. Suspends Accord On Flights With Soviet

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The United States formally notified the Soviet Union on Friday that it was suspending a 1982 agreement under which the Soviet and U.S. ambassadors were permitted to travel between the two countries aboard special flights.

The action was taken after the Soviet Foreign Ministry denied a third request this year by U.S. Ambassador Arthur A. Hartman. Mr. Hartman had notified the ministry that he proposed to leave Moscow for the United States via West Germany on Monday aboard a special aircraft piloted by a U.S. military crew.

The Soviet officials, who informed the embassy of the latest refusal, indicated that the veto on special flights was in retaliation for U.S. action last September when Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko was denied permission to take a special Aeroflot flight to Kennedy Airport in New York.

Mr. Gromyko, who was to have attended the United Nations General Assembly, declined an alternative arrangement under which he would have traveled aboard a Soviet military aircraft, landing at MacGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey.

The refusal to allow Mr. Gromyko to fly to Kennedy Airport followed the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 by a Soviet jet fighter on Sept. 1, with the loss of 269 lives. The decision was attributed to concern for the foreign minister's safety. But the Russians denounced it as a violation of U.S. obligations as the UN host country and Mr. Gromyko stayed in Moscow.

A senior U.S. Embassy official who discussed the suspension of the special flights agreement said the Soviet refusal to allow the embassy its rights under the accord formed part of a wider pattern of Soviet actions.

Among other actions, he said that the Foreign Ministry had implemented a ban on visas for guests of embassy personnel, including Mr. Hartman. One result of this was that Pearl Bailey, the blues singer, who gave two concerts this week at the ambassador's residence, was required to buy a package tour from the Soviet travel agency Intourist to enter the country.

The agreement on special flights, permitting each ambassador to make six journeys a year, was a codification of a practice from the wartime alliance against Hitler.

هكزان الأصيل



## Hart Wins Alaska Caucuses As Campaign Turns Bitter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Senator Gary Hart defeated Walter F. Mondale in Alaska's party caucuses as the campaign between the Democratic rivals grew increasingly acrimonious.

Mr. Hart collected 43 percent of the vote in Alaska's precinct caucuses to Mr. Mondale's 30 percent, with about 90 percent of the precincts reporting. The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson finished third with about 10 percent of the vote, and 15 percent voted to remain uncommitted.

The caucuses were the first step in choosing 11 of the state's 14 delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

The campaign was beginning an important phase in which more than 500 delegates are to be chosen.

On Saturday, there are caucuses in Michigan (136 delegates), South Carolina (41), Mississippi (36), Arkansas (35) and among Latin American Democrats (3). In Kentucky, three of the state's 117 counties hold precinct caucuses to start the process of choosing the state's 53 delegates.

On Sunday, a primary in the commonwealth of Puerto Rico (48 delegates).

On Tuesday, a primary in Illinois (171 delegates) and caucuses in Minnesota (75).

Mr. Mondale, who has the support of national labor organizations, predicted victories in the major contests in Michigan and Illinois, both heavily unionized.

His prospects are also considered excellent in Minnesota, which he represented in the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Hart had virtually no orga-

nized support in Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina until recently, just as he had had little in Tuesday's Southern primary states, Alabama, Florida and Georgia. Mr. Hart won in Florida, but Mr. Mondale took Alabama and Georgia.

Organization, however, is considered crucial in caucus states because the process is more demanding than a primary, requiring voters to be at a certain place at a certain time and to back their chosen candidate publicly. (AP, UPI, LAT)

Attacks Become Personal

Bernard Weinraub of The New York Times reported from Chicago: Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart exchanged charges and personal attacks as they campaigned in Illinois and Michigan.

Mr. Hart, at an appearance in Springfield, Illinois, alleged that Mr. Mondale was personally running a negative campaign to draw attention to his age and his decision to change his name.

Mr. Hart is 47, although his congressional biography lists him as 46. When in college, he changed his name from Gary Warren Hartpeace to Gary Hart.

In Washington, David Landau, Mr. Hart's deputy campaign manager, said that Mr. Mondale "has been waging a negative campaign against Gary," adding: "Mondale has attacked Gary as naive and inexperienced. We know they've prepared negative television ads against us."

Mr. Mondale denied the charges, asking reporters, "Have you ever heard me mention name or age? I think there's a lot of evidence that

my opponent is becoming unnerved." Mr. Mondale's press secretary said in Washington, "We do not have such ads. We do not intend to use such ads."

Later, Mr. Hart said he had received incorrect information from his Washington headquarters about the television ads. "It was a mistake and I apologize," he said.

In Detroit earlier, Mr. Mondale had taken the offensive. The former vice president said that when he was fighting for the Chrysler loan guarantees, "My opponent was saying, 'If companies like that can't save themselves, they should go bankrupt.'"

Mr. Mondale also has made foreign policy and what his campaign chairman, James A. Johnson, calls the issue of "stability in a crisis" the central themes of his campaign.

"Your choice is serious business," Mr. Mondale says repeatedly to voters at rallies, at farms and on street corners. "It's not frivolous. We don't elect the president to be the nation's public relations director. He's not a seminar leader. He can't legislate with position papers or govern with slogans."

Mr. Johnson, the campaign chairman, and other aides said that the attacks on Mr. Hart's "leadership abilities" are having an impact and that polls indicated that voters who made up their minds just before Tuesday's contests were for Mr. Mondale.

Mr. Hart has responded to Mr. Mondale's attacks by saying, "What is interesting to me about Vice President Mondale's campaign in the last couple of weeks is that he seems somehow to be weakened or frightened by new approaches here at home or around the world."

Mr. Hart said he regarded himself as a friend of Mr. Mondale and "the personal nature of the attacks" puzzled him. The remarks, said Mr. Hart, demonstrated "that he is frightened of the future."

## Hart, as President, Would First Press Arms Control

By Patrick Yack

DENVER — While the idea of Gary Hart as president has only recently become thinkable for most people, the Colorado senator has been forming plans for his first year in the White House during months on the campaign trail.

Mr. Hart, in a recent interview, envisioned a difficult year in which there would be no time to delay action on his programs.

As president, Mr. Hart's chief focus would be on arms control.

"You've got to form a consensus on arms control with a majority of Democrats and moderate Republicans to get behind a comprehensive arms control proposal," Mr. Hart said.

"Negotiations take time, but what people want is to see initiative on the American side, to see movement and that we are challenging the Soviets instead of the other way around," Mr. Hart said.

Before entering into negotiations with the Russians, Mr. Hart said he would have "set up a working relationship with the [congressional] leadership and established contact with those who shape political opinion in institutions."

As for himself, he said he would tend to be more attentive than Mr. Reagan, but less submerged than Jimmy Carter. His duty, Mr. Hart said, would be to guide, watch and monitor his initiatives. "I wouldn't get into the memo-writing stage," he said.

Getting the Soviet Union back to the bargaining table would be his chief objective. The two sides might be ready to resume strategic and intermediate-arms talks if each were not aiming to embarrass the other, Mr. Hart said.

"We don't have any choice," he said. "Technology is threatening to outrun the human imagination, the negotiator's imagination. . . . [The arms race] is bankrupting our government. It's leading to accidental war."

Mr. Hart would cancel the MX missile and the B-1 bomber to show the Russians that the United States was serious about reducing tensions. Then he would seek a moratorium on testing nuclear weapons. Such an agreement would give you "tremendous momentum," he said.

Mr. Hart, as one of the founders of the military reform movement in Congress, which places more emphasis on conventional arms than on nuclear deterrence, would begin by rebuilding the conventional forces. Though moving to reduce military spending, he would seek to pay troops more and buy more, but less expensive weapons.

Such initiatives also would require Mr. Hart to start conversations with European allies and Japan, asking them to take on a greater share of defending their respective regions.

In the United States, Mr. Hart would concentrate on three areas: passing the Equal Rights Amendment, increasing funds for education and trimming the budget.

His "fairly heavy, but selected domestic agenda" also would include such issues as a toxic waste policy and modernization of the auto and steel industries.

Mr. Hart would tell Congress: "This is a heavy burden,

but I want to get moving. I want hearing, and action. I want the committees to vote. I want them [the bills] to be on the floor voted on up or down."

"I don't want to be dragging our feet. These are our priorities, so let's go."

Money saved from cutting the military budget and reforming sub entitlement programs as Medicaid and Medicare, the government health insurance plans for the poor and elderly, would be put into education and nutrition programs that were cut during the Reagan administration.

Some of that money also would be used to reduce the \$200-billion deficit created by Mr. Reagan, Mr. Hart calls the deficit an "economic Vietnam. It's immoral."

Leftover funds would be used to help finance a massive jobs program for the structurally unemployed — those people who want work, but cannot find it. Putting people back on the job and on the tax rolls would help reduce the deficit, Mr. Hart tells campaign crowds.

Sympathetic to workers who cannot find work, Mr. Hart has not been as understanding to companies who cannot compete. Having voted against bailing out Chrysler Corporation, it would be unreasonable to expect Mr. Hart to change as president.

As Mr. Hart sees it, he would be in a position to do accomplish many of his goals if he were elected president. "You're at the peak of power," he said of that first year in office, "with some sense the American people want you to succeed. It puts pressure on the minority members in Congress."

## Aides Completing Plans For Reagan's China Trip

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the Democratic presidential candidates stagger through a blur of rallies and handshaking, White House officials are completing plans for a more stateside election year tapestry for President Ronald Reagan: his trip to China at the end of April.

Thursday, for example, planners were told by the Chinese that Mr. Reagan would likely be able to visit the site in Xian of the tomb of China's first emperor, where one of the world's most spectacular archaeological excavations is under way.

Hoping to travel to a place never visited by a U.S. president, Mr. Reagan became enthusiastic about Xian after seeing films of the dig near the 2,200-year-old tomb of Emperor Qin Shi Huang.

It was only in the 1970s that archaeologists in Xian unearthed about 6,000 life-size clay sculptures of soldiers and horses in full formation. Virtually every expert consulted by Michael K. Deaver, the deputy White House chief of staff, recommended Xian as a must.

Logistical problems had stood in the way, however, arising in part from the difficulty of landing Air Force One and other aircraft at the airfield at Xian, which is 600 miles (960 kilometers) from Beijing.

Thursday, a senior White House official said it was "pretty certain we can do it."

For months, Reagan aides have

been negotiating with the Chinese on the April 26-May 1 visit, which may be also include a meeting between Mr. Reagan and Pope John Paul II during a refueling stop in Alaska. Mr. Reagan will be on his way home and the pope will be traveling to South Korea.

Whenever a president travels abroad, there are sensitive negotiations with the host country involving pride, tradition and technical difficulties.

This was especially so with Mr. Reagan, who has had problems convincing the Chinese of his warm intentions after a career of support of the Nationalist government in Taiwan.

The Chinese have agreed to let Mr. Reagan use Air Force One while traveling from Beijing to Xian and to Shanghai, but they have rejected the use of Marine Corps helicopters for shorter trips except as an emergency backup.

"It looks like we'll be using more motorcade than we've used to," a White House official said.

Administration officials said the way was cleared for cooperation on Mr. Reagan's trip after the successful visit to the United States by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang to January. Officials said Mr. Reagan was not expected to sound his favorite global themes or denunciations of the Soviet Union, at least in public. They said the era of "playing the China card" against Moscow had given way to a mutual "Chinese-U.S. interest in improving ties for their own sake."



President Ronald Reagan announcing a package of deficit-reduction measures Thursday in the White House Rose Garden. Grouped around him, from left, are Republican leaders: the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker of Tennessee; Representative Delbert L. Latta of Ohio; Vice President George Bush; Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada; Senator Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico; and the House minority leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois.

## Senate Panel Agrees on Deficit Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

package consisted of cuts in domestic spending programs and another third consisted of about \$50 billion in tax increases that have won agreement among both Democrats and Republicans. The \$57-billion slowdown in the projected military spending increase made up the final third of the package.

Mr. Reagan, speaking to reporters in the White House Rose Garden, called the agreement a step to "get the process moving." In Congress, to achieve a deficit-reduction package "that would be supported by the bipartisan group representing both Houses of Congress."

The Republicans' package, however, failed to temper Democratic criticism. Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, the speaker of the House, said it marked "a small concession, but a big confession" on military spending.

The new package appeared likely to fuel an initial debate over exactly what was agreed to. Mr. Reagan had originally requested an increase of 13 percent in military spending authority for the 1985 fiscal year. Senate Republicans then asked that this be reduced to 5 percent.

A fact sheet distributed by the White House said the package would lead to a 5.1-percent increase for 1985, from the Congressional Budget Office's base figure. But an administration aide said that it amounted to a 7.5-percent increase, using a White House base figure. Democratic aides immediately warned that the package might be less of a cut in the Pentagon budget than portrayed by the White House.

Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, chairman of the Budget Committee, said further percentage cuts in military spending authority would not produce significant further savings in outlays. He said it was "inevitable" that the military budget eventually approved would "come around to something very much like" the one accepted Thursday.

The actual military spending cuts would amount to \$40 billion in outlays over three years. But the administration and the Congress said it was much more important that the agreement encompassed a cut of \$57 billion over three years in military appropriations.

Appropriations govern how much spending can be authorized in a given year. Outlays are defined by what is actually spent. In cutting the budget, experts therefore prefer to think in terms of authorization.

According to the White House fact sheet, the package Thursday authorizes the administration to increase this spending authority by 5.1 percent in 1985, 5 percent in 1986 and 4.9 percent in 1987 after the effects of inflation. The totals

in budget authority for these years would be \$299 billion in 1985, \$333.7 billion in 1986 and \$372 billion in 1987.

The administration fact sheet said the package would reduce the deficit for the 1985 fiscal year to \$169 billion, compared with the deficit of \$180 billion that Reagan proposed when he submitted his original budget request last Feb. 1.

If enacted, the package was said to reduce the deficit to \$150 billion in the 1986 fiscal year and \$143 billion in 1987.

The agreement between Mr. Reagan and the Republican leaders came after a series of unusual negotiating sessions that began last week and were completed late Thursday afternoon.

While Mr. Domenici pushed for a package that would require significant cuts in weapons procurement, the administration pushed for a package with most of the cuts in readiness, operations and maintenance.

The agreement Thursday appeared to be a compromise between Mr. Domenici and the administration on weapons procurement. At a briefing for reporters, a senior administration official said it would lead to some cutbacks or spreading out of procurement in the years ahead, but not as much as Mr. Domenici wanted.

The official said it was important for Mr. Reagan that production of the MX missile, the Trident submarine, the B-1 bomber and other major weapons systems would be largely unaffected.

Arkansas Tornadoes Kill 4

HEBER SPRINGS, Arkansas — A series of tornadoes toppled trees, hurled debris through the air in northern Arkansas and left at least four persons dead and dozens of buildings in ruins, officials said.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Medical Association Tries to Stay Healthy

For most of this century the American Medical Association has been the authoritative voice of the medical establishment in matters of science, economics and politics. But some say the AMA, which represents about 220,000 doctors and 30,000 students, is in trouble.

Twenty years ago 79 percent of the nation's physicians belonged to the AMA. Today, although membership has grown to 250,000, the percentage of physicians who are members has dropped to fewer than 45 percent.

This decline has continued despite an eight-year effort by the AMA to sell itself to younger doctors more attuned to social concerns. Many of them perceive the AMA as an obstructionist organization concerned more with the physician's pocketbook than the public health.

Even the organization's political apparatus shows signs of uncertainty. In 1982, despite a record \$2.5 million in political contributions, the AMA lost a battle with Congress to keep the Federal Trade Commission from regulating medical advertising and fees.

Morton Kavalier, 40, a Washington cardiologist, said he regularly is bombarded with mailings from the AMA but has no intention of joining, nor has any of his four partners.

"I suppose it's my prejudice," he said. "I am not happy with what the AMA has represented in the past on social issues. There's just a certain cloud of suspicion. It's a very common view."

Hearing Dogs Give Deaf Independence

For years, seeing-eye dogs have been helping the blind maintain their independence. Now, "hearing dogs" are being specially trained to do the same for deaf people.

About 2,000 dogs have been trained to assist the deaf by recognizing, and alerting their owners to, the ordinary sounds of alarm clocks, telephones, doorbells, smoke detectors and crying children.

The animals communicate through eye contact, body language and touch, or simply run between their owner and the source of a sound.

Even-Handed Policy Wins No Awards

Bound Brook High School in New Jersey is all shook up over one of the new trademarks of the pop singer Michael Jackson: the wearing of a sequined, shiny glove on his right hand.

School officials have barred students from wearing a white glove in imitation. Any violator gets three demerits, one-fifth of the penalty points that lead to a two-day suspension from classes.

The gloves were banned, Joseph Donnelly, the principal, said, because last fall a group of boys were ordered not to wear black gloves in class.

The black gloves were banned because they interfered with typing, participating in gym and operating heavy equipment in the machine shop, the principal said. He said the white gloves were forbidden for the same reason.

"If you said yes to the 'white gloves,' the 'black gloves' would come around and say they were being discriminated against," he said.

The singer began wearing the single glove after he was filming a commercial in January.

California Getting Fewer Insanity Pleas

Since California toughened its criminal law in June 1982, the number of accused criminals pleading insanity has dropped by 49 percent.

Defendants in California no longer can be found not guilty by arguing that a mental defect made them commit a crime even though they knew it was wrong, as they can in all federal courts and 25 states. Under the new California law, a defendant has to show not only that he did not know he was doing wrong but also that he did not know his behavior was criminal.

State figures show that 134 persons were admitted to state mental hospitals in 1983 after being found not guilty by reason of insanity under the tougher standard. An average of 263 persons were admitted annually during the years California used the broader insanity standard.

Notes on People

In a book to be published in May, Rosalynn Carter portrays herself as much more politically oriented than her husband, Jimmy Carter. "I would be out there campaigning right now if

would come around and say they were being discriminated against," he said.

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Jimmy would run again," writes Mrs. Carter, calling herself "much more political than Jimmy and more concerned about popularity and winning re-election" when they were in the White House.

In Carrollton, Georgia, radio station WLBB did its own Harris survey of political sentiment. The station called all 37 Harries in the local phone book, finding 15 at home and getting 10 to participate in its poll. The results were four and a half votes each for Walter F. Mondale and Senator Gary Hart and one for Senator John Glenn.

Explaining the half votes, Mast Cook, a newscaster at the station, said, "One person couldn't make up his mind."

No More Free Rides On Portland Buses

Portland, Oregon, is scrapping its honor system for paying bus fares because riders have been cheating, city transit officials say.

Instead of presenting bus drivers with cash or tickets, riders have been able to buy tickets at 100 outlets around town and validate them in a machine on the bus. But fare evasion ranged from 6 to 10 percent and annual losses approached \$6 million.

## Race Violence Erupts After Miami Trial

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIAMI — Violence erupted in sections of the city populated by blacks after an all-white jury acquitted a Hispanic police officer in the shooting of a black man. Incidents continued through the day Friday, and more than 400 people were arrested.

Suiper shots were reported and five policemen were hurt after the acquittal on manslaughter charges of the officer, Luis Alvarez, on Thursday night. Mr. Alvarez was accused of killing Nevell Johnson Jr., 20, in December 1982. Mr. Johnson was armed at the time.

Youths threw rocks, looted stores and set fires as heavily armed police cordoned off troubled areas and used tear gas to quell Thursday night's incidents.

"Basically, we have calm," Howard Gary, the city manager, said Friday. "The city looks normal."

But many downtown merchants said business was far below normal Friday, and Dade County officials said the absentee rate reached 70 percent in some inner city schools.

The violence took place in the 65-block Overton neighborhood, where rioting broke out for two days after Mr. Johnson was killed.

Meanwhile, U.S. government officials said a separate federal civil rights investigation against Mr. Alvarez would continue. The probe was suspended while the state prosecuted its case.

The disturbances marked the third outbreak of violence in black sections of Miami since 1980, when the acquittal of four white officers in the death of a black man touched off rioting in which 18 persons died.

Mr. Alvarez was the fourth officer in a year to face trial in Miami in the slayings of blacks. Two were acquitted of manslaughter, and another was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to five years in prison. (AP, UPI)

A Symbol of Friction

Rick Atkinson of The Washington Post reported earlier: When the jury announced its verdict, Mr. Alvarez, who had sat impassively throughout the trial, leaped into the air with a raised fist and then threw his arms around one of his attorneys.

The Alvarez case became a symbol of the friction between Miami's blacks and Hispanics. Many blacks also have been bitter because the manslaughter trials of the past year invariably have been heard by all-white juries.

"There's some angry people out there on the streets who don't have much faith in the system," said William Perry, the Miami director of Operation PUSH, or People United to Serve Humanity. "The community has gotten to the point where it expects an all-white jury when we have this kind of killing."

The shooting occurred when Mr. Alvarez confronted Mr. Johnson, a county courier, at a video arcade. The officer noticed a bulge in the small of Mr. Johnson's back, covered by his sweater, and said he drew his revolver and shot Mr. Johnson when the latter lunged for his concealed weapon.

"Nevell Johnson spun around in a jerky, sudden movement," Roy Black, the defense attorney, said in closing arguments, echoing Mr. Alvarez's testimony. "This is happening in a heartbeat, in a second. [Alvarez] sees [Johnson's] arm going across the chest, and all he can think is the man has a gun and he's going to shoot," Mr. Black said.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Argentina's Debt Woes

The Latin American debt, and the management of them, are approaching another point of peril. Argentina has fallen several billion dollars behind in the interest payments on its foreign loans. While it apparently holds more than enough foreign currency to make these payments, it has not chosen to do so. If it does nothing further by month's end, some U.S. banks will have to begin classifying their loans as "nonperforming," to use the regulators' euphemism. That would make it difficult for those banks to continue to lend to Argentina.

The reasons for Argentina's failure to make even the minimum necessary payments are not entirely clear. Perhaps the Argentines are trying to pressure the banks for concessions on interest rates. But it seems more likely that the slippage in payments is only one aspect—and perhaps, in Buenos Aires, not the most urgent aspect—of the dire economic troubles of the government elected last fall.

That government is proceeding, with notable courage, to prosecute the crimes of the military junta that preceded it. At the same time, it is trying to deflect some of the economic demands of its political opposition, the nationalist and populist Peronist movement. With that in mind, the government, unwisely, has committed itself to keep real wages rising, that is, to keep wages rising faster than the

inflation rate. Unfortunately, the government has consistently underestimated the speed at which inflation is accelerating. In the month of February alone, prices rose 17 percent. The government is now being whipsawed: The Peronist unions want a price freeze and big wage increases, while business wants wage restraint and free prices.

In Buenos Aires, the first priority is to control inflation and encourage economic growth by methods that will not further aggravate the forces that divide the country. But Argentines need to take note that a cessation of foreign bank lending can only make matters worse. There is a growing inclination in Argentina and among other Latin borrowers to lash back at the foreign banks and at the International Monetary Fund with its counsel of austerity. Argentina's gesture last week of canceling a standby loan agreement with the IMF suggests a deteriorating atmosphere. It is true that American banks will be hurt if Argentina lets these debts slide further into arrears. But that would be only the beginning of the damage. As international credit was shut off to the Argentine economy, the effects would rapidly be visible in the commerce by which Argentina and many other countries, including the United States, make their living.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Crosses of Poland

Americans debating the constitutional line between church and state may not easily appreciate how intimately history has linked church, state and nation in Poland. But Poles who would govern that nation ought to know better than to underestimate the political power of the cross.

The current unrest in Poland centers on the removal of crucifixes from state schools. Also continuing is protest against last month's decision by church leaders to transfer a popular priest. And a key issue last year, of course, was the apparent effort of Pope John Paul II to restrain Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity trade union.

Poland's independence has for centuries been a tenuous thing, and its Roman Catholic Church is the most enduring symbol of national survival. Poles, 95 percent of whom are Catholic, have invested their priests and church hierarchy with a moral authority denied to governments, especially the present government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

But the Polish people are expressing more than an institutional faith, even more than

fidelity to the Polish prelates of Warsaw and Rome. In times of crisis they turn directly to their national icon, the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, and by their devotion to it, right up to the deposit there of Mr. Walesa's Nobel Peace Prize medal, make it the only uncontested symbol of Polish ideals.

Thus, when Communist leaders order crucifixes removed from schoolrooms and send the riot police to enforce the order, a priest can plausibly declare that the authorities are "not Poles." And when the church hierarchy accommodated to that government by transferring a pro-Solidarity priest, his parishioners staged protest masses and hunger strikes at his church. Cardinal Glemp, returning from abroad, has had to place himself at the head of the fight for the crucifixes.

Poland's religion, infused with nationalism and populism in ways not found elsewhere in Europe, has sustained the ideal of the nation for centuries. It would be foolhardy for General Jaruzelski and his Soviet mentors to propel that fervor toward even greater militancy.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### At the Lausanne Conference

What exactly does Syria want? Does it seek to maintain Lebanon's political system, but in a slightly improved form? Or will it press for a radical reform of Lebanese institutions? Curiously, no one in either camp seems to have an answer to these questions, so dichotomous is Syrian policy. But it is generally agreed that this problem, for Damascus, is secondary compared to the role it plans for Lebanon in its regional and international strategy.

Having obtained the abrogation of the Israeli-Lebanese accord of last May, Syria intends to consolidate its victory, and its dominance in the land of the cedars. It then could offer itself as the principal interlocutor in any future East-West negotiations on a settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict, indeed on the future of the Middle East. That explains Syria's desire to re-establish peace in Lebanon. The means of reaching that peace are only of secondary importance.

—Eric Rouleau in Le Monde (Paris).

### From a Sprint to a Marathon

Has Gary Hart lost his magic momentum? Is the gloss off the "new leadership" already? Those of us who watch from far away can afford a little more calm. It was always likely that Mr. Mondale's organization and experience would slow the Hart advance. The man from Colorado, after all, had barely touched base in Alabama. And it was taking much too long a view of the good sense of the American electorate to suppose that new miracle ingredients would be swallowed without more questions and more argument. The slight slowing down is heartening. It provides, in fact, a necessary brief pause for reflection.

—The Guardian (London).

Gary Hart's sudden rise from relative obscurity is comparable to the meteoric rise of former President Jimmy Carter. But just how novel Mr. Hart's theme actually is remains to

be seen. Sloganeering and image-building are much easier to accomplish than are positive action and goals. Promises of change and prophecies of a rosy future based on an indictment of the present and the past are easy to say but hard to realize.

—The Korea Herald (Seoul).

As former Vice President Walter Mondale aptly put it, what started off as a 100-meter dash has become a marathon. It looks almost certain that the battle for nomination will come right down to the convention in July.

—The Bangkok Post.

### Bush Tests the Waters for '88

Vice President George Bush has traveled in 53 countries, going to funerals and meeting obscure foreign leaders. But now that election year is here, it is a good bet that Mr. Bush will be seeing a lot more of the U.S.A. and letting his boss, President Reagan, go abroad.

As Mr. Reagan's chief surrogate, Vice President Bush is — although he won't acknowledge it — testing the waters for his own future. Having assuaged all but the radical "fringe" elements out there in deep right field within the Republican Party, Mr. Bush is poised to go for the presidency in 1988.

His assets are plentiful — loyalty to the man he ran hard against in the 1980 primaries, a vigorous and earnest campaign style, and an intellect born of his prep school and Ivy League upbringing.

It is the "elites" tag, however, that hurt him in 1980 and distinguishes him from the Reagan style of populist politics. While Mr. Bush can be an exciting speaker when heaving to a party line, there is the nagging suspicion he does not particularly enjoy peeling off his pinstriped jacket and plunging into crowds. And when pressed on a point of policy or politics by reporters or audiences, he has a tendency to become impatient and combative.

—Ira R. Allen, United Press International.

## FROM OUR MARCH 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Taft's Brief Message on Tariffs

WASHINGTON — Congress continued to approach the tariff [on March 16] like a man confronting a task he felt incapable of accomplishing. The tariff bill is promised for tomorrow [March 18]. President Taft's Message is favorably commented on because it was short, and was so drawn as to leave the details to Congress. No President ever communicated with Congress on such an important matter before in a Message of 337 words. A great burst of applause greeted the Message in both houses. Senators and Representatives looked at each other incredulously. They could not believe that such a short Message could be written by any man, accustomed as they have been to long tirades from President Roosevelt. There was commendation everywhere.

### 1934: Germany Accepts Arms Limits

BERLIN — Accepting the limits on German rearmament set by the British and Italian memoranda six weeks ago, the German reply to France, which is now being considered by the French cabinet, makes further concessions "in the interests of European pacification and good understanding with France." The disarmament convention which Germany is willing to sign would be based on the following principles: 1) The signatory states shall undertake not to increase their armaments beyond their present level, both in effective and equipment. 2) Germany shall be authorized to train an eighteen- or twenty-four-month service militia of 300,000 men, to be equipped immediately with "defensive weapons."

## A Surprise Nominee for the Democrats?

By David Broder

CHICAGO — It is cruel even to suggest the thought, when the surviving candidates in the Democratic presidential race are working themselves into exhaustion, trying to keep up with the demands of the caucus and primary calendar. But the notion keeps intruding that the winner of the nomination may be someone not now in the contest.

Such an idea defies logic. There has been no surprise nominee in either party since Adlai E. Stevenson won the Democratic nomination for the first time in 1952. He won as the favorite of President Harry Truman, who was retiring; even then it was a struggle.

The modern nominating system is designed to handicap a late-starting candidate and to reduce the likelihood of a brokered convention. At this point, the filing deadlines have passed for most of the primaries. The task of organizing and financing a belated campaign would appear to verge on the impossible, and the prospects of a "draft movement" look no better. Every bit of logic and historical evidence points to the inescapable conclusion that the name of the Democratic nominee will be either Walter F. Mondale or Gary Hart. And yet...

The longer this fascinating contest goes on, the clearer it becomes that Mr. Mondale and Senator Hart appeal to separate parts of the voting public and that neither has come close to capturing a broad coalition of support. Granted, the picture may change as they fight through a series of tests in the major industrial states, starting here in Illinois on Tuesday. But the evidence supports the feeling of many Democratic officials that neither man may be able to "put it together."

Mr. Mondale has proved he is a wonderful candidate in a senior citizens center, a union hall,

or a public housing project. But put him in a shopping mall, an insurance office, or a technical high school and he will face nonbelievers.

That is something of an exaggeration, but not much. The post-primary exit polls have shown Mr. Mondale getting the bulk of his votes from the older, less-educated, the poor or the near-poor. There is nothing wrong with their support, but they rarely comprise more than one-third of the Democratic primary electorate.

Mr. Hart has a different problem. He is a dynamic candidate for the young men and women of the baby-boom generation, now in their 30s, who are moving from protest and private pleasures into a sense of active citizenship. For them, Mr. Hart is a role model, the first politician in years with whom they can identify.

But the shape of his vote is strangely distorted for a Democrat. He has won virtually no black votes. His appeal to the poor, the less-educated and the elderly has been spotty.

Normally, politicians would assume that the core Democrats now backing Mr. Mondale would move automatically to Mr. Hart if he won the Democratic nomination. But the attacks on Mr. Hart's consistency and credibility that started with the Mondale camp have been amplified on television recently, damaging Mr. Hart among the New Deal-generation Democrats.

A disturbingly large number of his supporters are people who say they prefer him to Mr. Mondale — but like Ronald Reagan even more. The fact that many of those voting for Mr. Hart in the primaries may vote for Mr. Reagan in the fall makes Democratic officials understandably nervous.

What we have seen from Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale are fragments of a potential winning coalition lacking the shape and size that might provide a firm basis for a general-election majority. What is worse, from the Democrats' view, is that each one seems unable to attract the kind of voters the other gets.

Conventional logic suggests the Democrats will nominate whichever one turns out to command the larger fragment, then seek to supplement his appeal with a vice president who will provide ideological and geographical balance.

But this has been a year when conventional logic has not been worth much. So have a bunch that at some point, when Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale have punched each other into exhaustion, someone will ask, "Can't we find a candidate who will appeal to the whole range of potential Democratic voters?"

Someone will argue that Governor Mario Cuomo and Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan put together broader coalitions in New York in 1982 than either Mr. Hart or Mr. Mondale has assembled. Someone else will point out that in Texas, Senator Lloyd Bentsen and Governor Mark White found a way to reach across the racial and class barriers as Mr. Cuomo and Mr. Moynihan did — and as Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart have not done.

I can imagine this point being raised at a conference of Democratic governors, or a caucus of congressional Democrats. And it is possible someone will point out that this year, unlike 1980, every delegate is free to vote his or her conscience on the convention floor.

When that time comes, we could see the most surprising chapter of this already surprising year.

The Washington Post.

## Slow Down The Big Oil Mergers

By J. Bennett Johnston

WASHINGTON — In the pioneer days of the oil industry, fortunes were made overnight through discoveries such as the Spindletop field in east Texas. Some families whose names are still legend — the Hunts, the Klebergs and the Murchisons — amassed tens of millions of dollars.

Today on Wall Street, a new generation of oil barons is reaping quick profits in the hundreds of millions of dollars. But there is a difference. Today's Wall Street wildcatters are exploring not for their own oil but for someone else's.

Last month, Texaco Inc. agreed to buy the Getty Oil Co. for \$10 billion, using Getty's oil as collateral for loans to cover the purchase price. A few days later, Texaco, fearing that it might become a target for acquisition, repurchased \$1.7 billion of its own stock, bestowing a cool \$391 million profit on those shareholders.

More recently, the Standard Oil Co. of California announced its intention to pay \$12.2 billion for the Gulf Corp., ending a long takeover struggle that was started by T. Boone Pickens, chairman of the Mesa Petroleum Corp., whose attempt to buy Gulf was rebuffed. And this week, the Mobil Corp. agreed to pay \$5.7 billion for 22 percent of the stock in the Superior Oil Co.

What makes many oil companies such attractive takeover targets to financiers like Mr. Pickens is the low market value of their stocks in relation to the real value of the company's assets. The assets — proved crude oil reserves — can be purchased on paper for less than half the cost of finding an equal amount of oil.

The oil industry protests that such prospecting on Wall Street is both a



'Ah, yes... Nature is beautiful in her own savage way.'

sound short-term investment strategy for its stockholders and the most sensible response to government tax policies that tend to discourage exploration for new reserves. Those claims may or may not be true and should be given a fair hearing. But they avoid the central question: Are widespread oil company mergers in the nation's best interest?

Look at the long-term implications. With more mergers, we can expect bigger oil companies and fewer of them. To pay off the enormous debt incurred in the deals, these companies will have to divert money from exploration for oil and gas. That will likely mean reduced supplies and higher prices, as well as increased dependence on imported oil.

Even more troubling is the mergers' impact on the economy. In the three years before the Texaco acquisition, oil companies used \$62.5 billion in credit to finance mergers and acquisitions. That is equal to nearly one-third the size of this year's U.S. deficit. The \$13.2 billion that Social offered for Gulf is twice as much as is being spent this year on U.S. aid for higher education; four times as much

as U.S. subsidies for school lunch and child nutrition programs; and eight times the amount budgeted for cleaning up toxic wastes.

Economists have warned that heavy government borrowing to finance the burgeoning federal deficit will raise interest rates and drain credit that small borrowers might use to finance a home or a new car. If the oil companies' mergers of the last six weeks had taken place last year, their credit needs of \$28.5 billion would have absorbed almost one-third of the \$100 billion in credit available after government borrowings.

Many recent economic programs have been designed to encourage capital investment and thus expand employment and stimulate economic growth. But oil company mergers have no such consequences. Indeed, Social has already said it would close Gulf's refining and marketing divisions, if that would clear away antitrust objections and allow the Federal Trade Commission to approve the deal. Thus, this merger and others may cut employment in an industry already hurt by the recession.

In my view, these large-scale mergers

neither serve the national interest nor reflect sound energy or economic policy. At the very least, the issue merits closer study by Congress, the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Energy.

I have proposed legislation that would permit such study by imposing a six-month moratorium — retroactive to Feb. 28, when Congress first warned the industry of its concern — on mergers among the 50 largest oil companies (those with existing oil and gas reserves equivalent to 100 million barrels of oil). This would shelve the Social-Gulf and Mobil-Superior mergers, but would not affect the Texaco-Getty deal.

If the concerns I have expressed prove unfounded, the oil industry will have lost only six months' time. However, if the merger trend is allowed to go on, the nation may lose far more. And the damage will be irrevocable.

The writer, a Louisiana Democrat, serves on the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Understanding the Limits to Political Uses of Force

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The ignominious withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Lebanon in February reopened a debate in the United States over the political uses of military force. It is a false debate, enveloped this year by political partisanship.

The Democratic Party is accused of a pusillanimous reluctance to use force in the defense of national interests. The Republicans are accused of a glib enthusiasm for it.

If only the Carter and Reagan administrations were concerned, these would be arguable charges. But the Democratic administrations of John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson revealed few scruples about using military and covert paramilitary power, while Dwight Eisenhower's Republican administration turned down the same opportunity to go to war in Indochina that the Democrats later accepted, not unenthusiastically.

In the current debate, Secretary of State George Shultz has argued that congressional reluctance to endorse military force undermined the Marines in Lebanon and caused Syria to doubt American "resolve." This displays a characteristic confusion in the Reagan administration in assuming that resolve is communicated by a show of force unconnected to a logical, effective use of that force.

What were the Marines supposed to do to the Syrians? (What are they now supposed to be doing, at sea off the Lebanese coast?) What effect was American resolve supposed to produce? If U.S. policy had been to drive Syria out of Lebanon if the Syrians did not leave voluntarily, and this had been communicated to the Syrians, then the landing of Marines would have indeed been evidence of American resolve.

In fact, the Reagan administration was afraid to attack the Syrians because this would have risked confrontation with the Soviet Union, as well as a military campaign on the ground, that would have been costly, politically damaging, difficult to contain, and hard to conclude even when the Syrians had been forced back into their own country. This was apparent. Hence the landing of U.S. Marines in Lebanon was an act without seri-

ous effect. The Marines were going nowhere. If their landing signaled anything about American resolve, it was of lack of resolve — that all of this was a bluff.

The Marines were not even committed to support the Gemayel government against the Shiite and Druze militias that eventually took apart the American-trained and American-supported Lebanese Army. In this case, Washington prudently recognized that any success gained in the short term, in a conflict inside Lebanon, could not have been sustained in the long run. But then, why were the Marines there?

There simply are limits upon what military power can do. It is a means to an end. If the end is not serious and sustainable, the means are irrelevant. If the objective is beyond the competence of military power to achieve, then "sending the Marines" or "showing the flag" is a sham. The sham weakens the United States because it dramatizes the country's inability to get what it wants. This is what happened in Lebanon.

Similarly, a fleet steaming along the coast of El Salvador does not weaken Central American guerrillas.

It may strengthen them by providing them, and others, with exaggerated notions of their own importance and power. The U.S. fleet, on the other hand, bombard Nicaragua, land Marines, and bring in an army to conquer and occupy that country, if it is to do so as American policy. Since it is not U.S. policy, the presence of an American fleet off Nicaragua may diminish U.S. influence because the threat seemingly posed is recognizable as a pretense.

These are basic considerations. It is idiotic for bloodthirsty newspaper commentators and Washington politicians to argue that what the nation's foreign policy needs is an expanded use of Marines and 16-inch naval guns, when what they expect these to produce is democracy in El Salvador and unity and stability among Lebanese communities that have been in conflict with one another since the late Middle Ages. The tasks are entirely beyond the means to be used.

It is equally idiotic for some liberals to intone that force accomplishes nothing, when it is evident that force decided that Hitler would not rule Europe, that Israel exists, that there is a United States today of 50 states and

no Confederate States of America — and that Syria today dominates Lebanon. Force is capable of some accomplishments, but not of others.

Clausewitz wrote that war is a continuation of policy by other means. This usually is all that people know of Clausewitz. But Clausewitz went on to say that "under all circumstances war is to be regarded... as a political instrument," and that "the first, the greatest, and the most decisive act of judgment by the statesman and general exercises is rightly to understand in this respect the war in which he engages, not to take it for something, or wish to make of it something, which by the nature of its relations it is impossible for it to be."

Unless military means are directed to politically attainable objectives, they are irrelevant, or even a policy distraction. The real approach to Reaganesque government is not that it chooses to use military force but that it uses it so badly, its military measures fail to get what they want because they are show and sham. The result of this is to demoralize military professionals, who know full well that they are unable to produce results that are beyond military means.

International Herald Tribune.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The Danger in Sudan

Having just returned from a fact-finding mission to Sudan, I saw March 9 report about U.S. analysts being puzzled by the apparent halving of Cuba's force in Ethiopia. There is no puzzle: A part of the Cuban force is simply returning home after its tour of duty, and is being replaced by a similar number of fresh troops. However, for propaganda purposes, it looks good to appear to be reducing this surrogate presence.

What is even more interesting is that there is now one whole Soviet division in Ethiopia. Its purpose is not yet clear. But what is clear is that Libya and Ethiopia are both closely involved in the destabilization of the

southern Sudan, and the crisis will come when the rainy season starts in May. The so-called Sudan People's Liberation Army has artillery with a range of 36 miles, and sophisticated rifles; the Sudanese regular army has neither. An extremely dangerous situation is fast developing.

LOUIS FITZGIBBON, The Horn of Africa and Aden Committee, Brighton, England.

### A Shadow of a Shadow

Flora Lewis's excellent column entitled "Mitterrand Even Asks About Hart" (March 13) implies the much wider bewilderment that Europeans

feel about the emergence of a virtually unknown politician as a challenger for the U.S. presidency.

Under the parliamentary systems in Europe, opposition leaders who might take power would have had years of experience as advocates of their parties; surprise would be impossible. Even Walter Mondale, as a former vice president, is only a shadow of a shadow cabinet leader.

It might be a good thing if Americans gave serious thought to adapting some of the features of the parliamentary system to their presidential selection process.

Mr. Hart may prove a Democratic winner and a good president but the importance of the U.S. president to

the entire world suggests that the choice ought to depend on more rational political procedures.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, Paris.

### The Algarve Coast

Regarding "The Taste of the Algarve" by Paul Lewis (Feb. 24):

The map indicates that the Algarve coast is on the Mediterranean Sea. This is not correct. Portugal, including the Algarve, is bounded both to the west and the south by the Atlantic Ocean, not the Mediterranean.

JEROME G. HUBERT, Honorary Consul of Finland, Kinshasa, Zaire.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 147-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cable: Herald Paris.

Director de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alan Leow, 24-34 Hennessey Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 5-383618, Telex 61170.  
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S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732031126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.  
U.S. subscription: \$300 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
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مركز الأخبار



## In Manila, Visa Fraud Thrives

The Young and Poor Buy Faked Papers for a Life in the U.S.

By Robert Trumbull

New York Times Service

MANILA — A framed collection of small full-face photographs known as the rogues' gallery hangs on a wall in the consular section of the American Embassy here. It is next to the row of windows with little openings at the bottom where, on the average working day, more than 400 Filipinos apply for tourist visas for the United States.

The faces in the pictures are those of "professional applicants," skilled actors and actresses who are part of an illegal visa traffic that helps add thousands of Filipinos to the illegal alien population of the United States every year.

To many Filipinos, the shining goal of success is still to be found in the United States, or at the very least of life more compatible with their secret hopes and dreams.

Manila newspaper, "The Evening Post," said in a recent editorial. Such views help to make the embassy's visa section among the busiest in the world and a target of fake visa mills masquerading as travel agencies.

The business of supplying doctored passports, forged birth certificates and other documents needed

to get into the United States, and the fraudulent visas themselves, is a lucrative one, according to U.S. and Philippine officials. The 33-year-old operator of one major syndicate, who has often been charged with criminal offenses but is still at large, is worth about \$8 million, authorities say.

Many of those who call on the syndicates' services for tourist visas are in their 20s and feel they would face tough questioning at the embassy about their background and financial status. Most are poor, which is why they want to go to the United States. They might also include those who have been rejected for visas in the past.

Vernon D. McAninch, the U.S. consul general in Manila, estimates from immigration records that 10 to 20 percent of the Filipinos who go to the United States as visitors have no intention of returning to the Philippines. Such people are known here as TNTs, from the Tagalog phrase *togo no togo*, meaning "hide and hide."

The main figure in the fraudulent visa racket, the "professional applicant," arrives at the visa window with a genuine-looking Philippine passport and personal documentation — birth certificate and

so on — that is in fact forged. He or she always appears to be middle-aged or older, "the type of person who we know is unlikely to become a TNT, because older people have a harder time adjusting to new conditions," Mr. McAninch said. After the tourist visa has been stamped in the passport, it is doctored with the photograph and biographical details of the person who will use it.

For his or her services, the professional applicant receives the equivalent of about \$14. He or she may work the same dodge again and again. "The chances of being recognized are virtually zero, since a visa officer may see 80 or more people a day," Mr. McAninch said. Besides, the professionals are clever at changing their appearance, he said.

The buyer of the illicit visa pays up to \$4,000 to the bogus travel agent, according to Ernesto M. Maceda, a former senator in the defunct Philippine Congress who returned recently from practicing law in New York, where he represented Filipino visa buyers caught by the U.S. authorities.

Many, he said, have sold all of his or her possessions, and probably gone into debt as well, to pay for the deal.



A Filipino family applying recently for immigrant visas at the U.S. Embassy in Manila.

The visa racket has unfortunate consequences for other Filipino travelers, who are strictly scanned both by U.S. visa officers in Manila and immigration officers at American ports of entry.

Manila newspapers have accused the embassy visa staff of racial discrimination, and three years ago

the Philippine Parliament approved a resolution taking the embassy and the U.S. Immigration Service to task for what it termed offensive treatment of Filipinos.

Last year the embassy received 92,000 applications for tourist visas and granted 74,561, the largest

number issued by a U.S. embassy after Mexico City and London. The 31,948 Filipinos granted immigrant visas, of the 44,921 who applied, was by far the largest number admitted from any country. More than 400,000 Filipinos are on the waiting list for immigrant visas, and the standard wait is 12 years.

## Reagan Tactic Reported To Jeopardize Plan for Aid to Central America

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's effort to hasten congressional approval of emergency arms and economic aid for Central America has encountered new and serious difficulty.

The future of a measure to provide arms aid for the government of El Salvador and for insurgents opposed to Nicaragua's leftist government was said to be in doubt Thursday after a legislative maneuver detached it from a food aid bill.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has refused to include any Central American aid in a foreign aid bill for next year.

And House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, declared Thursday that Mr. Reagan's handling of the aid issue had demonstrated that he was "unfit" for national leadership.

By the end of Thursday, the Central American aid package, one of the administration's major foreign policy initiatives, appeared to be in deep trouble.

John D. Negroponte, the U.S. ambassador to Honduras, warned after meeting with Mr. Reagan that a failure to continue aid to the region might result in a Communist military victory in El Salvador, followed by new guerrilla pressure on Honduras.

Other administration officials were said to be warning Congress that if no aid package were enacted, Mr. Reagan might attempt to "reprogram" funds already in hand to fill the gap.

Democrats in the Senate and the House denounced Mr. Reagan for attempting to win quick approval of \$114 million in emergency arms aid for El Salvador and the Nicaraguan rebels by tacking it onto a bill that would provide \$150 million in food aid to African nations affected by drought.

On Thursday night, concerned that the food measure might become bogged down in debate over the Central American aid, the Senate shifted \$80 million of the food assistance to a bill designed to help poor people pay their fuel costs. Then it quickly passed that measure on a voice vote.

An aide close to the Senate leadership said after the food vote that

the Central American aid issue was "still very much up in the air."

"No one knows at this point when, or if, there will be any action," the aide added.

"It's cruel, absolutely cruel to those poor people out there," Mr. O'Neill had said earlier in the day of the president's attempt to attach the Central American aid to the African food measure. "It's unbelievable that a man could be as callous and hard when he knows people are dying every day over there," he added.

Then, in perhaps his toughest attack to date on the president, Mr. O'Neill declared: "He's unfit to be president of the United States."

The effort in the Republican-controlled Senate to break up the bill containing both food and arms aid was led by Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri. The majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, supported the Danforth move. Many Democrats balked initially, saying they would only consider the fuel aid measure separately, without any amendments. In the end, Senate aides said, the Democrats agreed to go along.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee reported out a \$9.5-billion foreign aid bill for the next fiscal year with no Central American section.

The bill now goes to the House floor, where it is given a good chance for passage. However, Senate leaders say they do not expect to pass a foreign aid measure this year, partly because of the Central American issue but also because foreign aid is a particularly touchy spending issue in an election year.

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, who sits on the Foreign Affairs Committee, said an effort probably would be made next week to draft a separate House measure containing Central American aid. But he was unable to predict what might happen to such a bill.

Many committee members, he added, would prefer a bill that offered no additional aid to El Salvador this year and linked aid in fiscal 1985 to progress in human rights by that country.

## Mozambicans, Fleeing War and Drought, Create Dilemma for Zimbabwe

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

MUKOSA, Zimbabwe — They walk barefoot to get to this small border outpost, carrying a few possessions, while their goats and children trudge along behind.

Some walk for more than a week, passing villages whose inhabitants are too weak to join them, leaving their own dead by the roadside. They wade a flooded river, then navigate a narrow path through a two-mile (3.2-kilometer) strip of minefields to get here.

The refugees of Mozambique, fleeing starvation in their drought-stricken and politically troubled land, have poured across to Zimbabwe at this and other remote crossings along the eastern border in recent months. Aid workers and diplomats believe that more than 100,000 have now made the journey west.

Drought triggered their exodus,

but most of their problems are caused by men, not nature. Mozambican insurgents, waging a harsh bush war against the Marxist government, have cut off food supplies to their remote Tete province at a time when they cannot grow their own crops for lack of water.

Because of the virtual collapse of their country's economic system, there is nothing to buy in the shops, no way to sustain life.

Their problem once they arrive in Zimbabwe is political as well. This nation, too, is suffering drought and food shortages. Zimbabwean officials are caught in a dilemma: they would like to send the refugees home and prevent more from arriving, but they do not know how to stem the tide.

For weeks, diplomats and aid workers contend, the government dealt with the problem by pretending it did not exist, ignoring pleas from local officials for directives

and increased food. But in recent days, the government has taken a series of seemingly contradictory stands, threatening to return the refugees to Mozambique while inviting international relief assistance.

Last week, Home Affairs Minister Simbi Muboko branded the refugees "illegal immigrants" and said they would be rounded up in camps and evicted to avoid overloading Zimbabwe's limited resources.

"Zimbabwe, like all developing countries, cannot improve the living standard of its citizens if foreigners can keep adding to the numbers without proper controls," Mr. Muboko said in Harare, the capital.

His statement had its biggest impact in the bush, among the refugees themselves. Faced with the threat of expulsion, they have resorted to a time-honored African response: They have become invisible, melting into the landscape, re-

lying on the local population, whose ethnic background and language they share, to hide and feed them.

"It is a new strategy of avoiding officials," said Kanyandura Kenyau, the district administrator. "Two weeks ago, when we tried to round them up, they simply disappeared."

Mr. Kenyau is an outspoken and independent official whose viewpoint differs from those of his superiors in Harare. To talk of expulsion, he said, is foolish and unrealistic. "Even if you sent trains of food to Mozambique, the majority would not favor going back," he said. "Send them home and in two weeks they will be back."

But Mr. Kenyau has few options as his own people begin to starve. His Rushinga district, in the north-eastern corner of Zimbabwe, is drought country, where the average rainfall is the nation's lowest. It was hardest hit by the seven-year

war for independence and, as occasional signs warning of undefined minefields attest, recovery is far from complete.

Government deliveries of drought-relief food have shrunk recently from 22 pounds (10 kilograms) a month per person of cornmeal, the local staple, last year to 7 pounds this year. Even that meager allotment has not arrived for more than a month due to transportation problems. And officials say there has been virtually no extra food to feed the refugees, estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 in this district alone.

Those who are strong enough pass through Rushinga and continue west searching for work on the huge commercial farms northwest of Harare. Because they are willing to work for less than the minimum wage, they are said to be taking already scarce jobs away from the local labor force.

Dorothy Gaura, head nurse at the small, government-run clinic in Mukosa, said about 900 refugees have died in the town in the last few months. "We have nothing to give them," she said. "They just go into the bush and die."

Mrs. Gaura said her clinic used to operate a modest feeding program for the malnourished until food deliveries ceased. "The food stopped coming; we don't know why," she said.

About 40 miles to the west, Marymount Mission has food and some medical supplies for those who can walk that far. The children who arrive with bloated stomachs and emaciated limbs can often be nursed to recovery, said the chief nurse, Sister Maggie Mupfema. "But some have died on the way they arrived," she said, adding that the mission has only one doctor and two trained nurses to deal with a caseload that now exceeds 3,000 outpatients a month.

On Thursday night, concerned that the food measure might become bogged down in debate over the Central American aid, the Senate shifted \$80 million of the food assistance to a bill designed to help poor people pay their fuel costs. Then it quickly passed that measure on a voice vote.

An aide close to the Senate leadership said after the food vote that

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ARTS / LEISURE

# Superb British Paintings and Watercolors Still Underpriced

**International Herald Tribune**  
LONDON — While third-rate Impressionist paintings rise sky high and important Old Master paintings have become almost unobtainable, the disregard that has always afflicted British art goes on. The latter remains underpriced and, without a doubt, the last area

## Souren Melikian

in European painting where some of the greatest works by the greatest artists are still to be bought relatively easily.

There were two pictures that qualified as such in Sotheby's auction Wednesday of British paintings of the 16th through 19th centuries.

One was so rare and so important in its category that one wonders how it could have failed to create a sensation. "French Coast With Fishermen" was done by Richard P. Bonington in 1825, according to Dr. Marion Spencer, the authority on Bonington who is currently completing the catalogue raisonné of his work.

The young artist was then in Normandy and the wintery sunlight effect on a broad expanse of sandy beach with two little peasant girls in the foreground looking down at some dead wood is unique in Western art at that time. The painting was sent by Bonington, who at that time was totally unknown in Britain, to be exhibited at the British Institution with another painting titled "French Coast Scene." The latter, bought by the Countess de Grey, can no longer be traced. Both pictures stunned the critics. "Who is R. P. Bonington?" the Literary Gazette wondered. "We never saw his name in any catalogues before and yet here are pictures which would grace the foremost name in landscape art. Sunshine, perspective, vigor, a fine sense of beauty in disposing of colors, whether in masses or in mere bits — these are extraordinary ornaments to the room."

Bonington's production is scarce, the chances of getting another work of comparable caliber are slim. Yet, the Norman view

brought only £154,000, close to Sotheby's lower estimate of £132,000. The buyer was Agnew's of London and there seems little doubt that Bonington's landscape will soon surface in some major collection.

The other very important work in Wednesday's sale of British paintings was John Constable's "Trees on Hampstead Heath" in oil on paper. This is a purely impressionist study, if vastly different in mood and palette from the works of the French school that blossomed half a century later. It displays the same indifference to outline, a brilliant sense of composition, through light and shadow effects, and a romantic feel for mystery conveyed by chiaroscuro effects in the trees and the glowing light of a sun disk veiled by clouds swept across the sky. It was last seen at Leggatt's Annual Summer Exhibition in 1947 and has now found a permanent home in the National Gallery in Oslo for £22,000.

When a handsome but not particularly important painting comes up, it fetches the lowest conceivable price. A pretty romantic view of a ruined medieval postern "The West Gate of Pevensey Castle, Sussex" has been conclusively identified by John Sunderland as the only recorded landscape of John Hamilton Mortimer, which was exhibited in 1774 at the Society of Artists. It made a mere £4,950. This agrees with Sotheby's forecast but it would be difficult if not impossible to find in any other European school a piece as attractive and interesting in its own way at such a low price.

It is perhaps, among watercolors, that the most sensational coups are still to be made. Given the national passion that the English have for watercolors, a field in which they left the rest of Europe far behind and where the level of connoisseurship is as high as it could be among collectors and dealers alike, this sounds utterly impossible. But it is not, partly because very few English private buyers can afford to pay the high prices that great art now commands anywhere else, and

partly too because the hierarchy of values remains largely governed by old fashioned convention.

Some of the most admirable watercolors by Britain's greatest masters were to be had at Sotheby's Thursday sale, if not for nothing, at least for prices that are astonishingly low. It took £9,350 to get one of the most beautiful watercolor landscapes by John Constable, "Helvellyn in Cumberland," which is datable to September, 1806. Much of Courbet's and Manet's art is already to be seen in those mountains done as large masses of light and shadow in bluish and brownish grays, with touches of green. A line of rust stains across the paper may explain the low price without justifying it because it really does not lessen the beauty of the work.

Minutes later, a drawing by John Robert Cozens in watercolor over pencil, "A View of the Tomb of Horatio and Curat at Albano" was a real giveaway at £2,200. The dramatic effect conveyed by the sunlight coming through a stormy sky and falling on one side of the crumbling monument while leaving another in total darkness, ultimately goes back to the Dutch tradition of the 17th century but the double focus of the picture, one on the tomb and the other on a forest in the distance, and also the handling of detail are quintessentially English.

Lower down in the scale of artistic fame, a superbly romantic landscape of mountains with clouds flying low across them and a pool of sunlight descending on a herd in a valley made £880. Signed, dated 1849, the watercolor is the work of Anthony Vandyke Copley Fielding who, despite being well known to collectors, is not worth much more.

Such prices are all the more revealing as they were paid in a sale that was highly successful. The record price for a drawing by Constable was reached on Thursday when a study in pencil of a lock near Newbury done in 1821 brought £35,200. It happens to be rather conventional, almost documentary,

in contrast to the £9,350 watercolor of Helvellyn. If anything, the figures should have been reversed.

Toward the end of the sale, Turner's large view of Hylton Castle at Durham soared to £68,200, close to Sotheby's high estimate, and a view of boats on the beach at Worthing by Constable made £33,000, twice the high estimate. There is, therefore, no question that there was plenty of money around and that the buyers' mood was buoyant.

The reason for the underpricing of some of the paintings and watercolors this week is that they are bought largely by category and name rather than on their own merits. If the beautiful landscape of Helvellyn by Constable had been a blurred village view with a church spire in the middle, it would have been three times as expensive. The buyers in the room had such references in mind rather than the anticipation of Courbet that the Helvellyn strikingly offers. The marvelous landscape with the ruined tomb by Cozens made only £2,200 in contrast to the £28,600 given for a lovely view of the Island of Elba by the same Cozens, because the English idea of Cozens is one of steep mountainous landscapes preferably in greenish blues, while foreign buyers, excepting one or two American collectors, are hardly aware that he ever existed. In short, English painting has yet to get out of its ghetto into the international arena. If it ever does, prices might be multiplied three or fourfold within a matter of months.



Cozens's "Tomb . . . at Albano" (detail) sold for £2,200

## The Artistic Ferment in West Berlin Galleries

By Edith Schloss

**International Herald Tribune**  
BERLIN — During a first round of current shows in galleries in West Berlin there seems to be a veritable tidal wave of paint, that of the so-called "violent" painters, but there is also a more recent crop of younger artists, more deliberate, less intent on provocative gesture or making an international splash. They are still concerned with pure abstraction or with the exploration of the intrinsic quality of their materials, and are also, according to European tradition, proud regionalists.

"Düsseldorfer — Berlin," consisting of seven artists from each city, is housed in the Kunstquartier TU, a huge loft in a desolate part of town near the Wall. Here the twinkle runes and tales directly scratched on a white wall by Isolde Wawrin; the swirly, drippy, red hieroglyphs on waxed paper by Christian Loewenstein, and the constellations of bright color splashed on scrolls appropriately attached to the ceiling by Eva Maria Schoen — are the most original among the two-dimensional works. Among the "sculptural" pieces there are constructed or dissected furniturelike works in amusing or bleak conceptual context. But a subtle juxtaposition of small pieces of Plexiglas throwing unexpected shadows by Jakob Mattner and strangely hollowed pine trees by Klaus Simon delve into the meaning of art substance.

So do the works in a parallel exhibition in the Bedimische Galerie. Here the works of Margareta Albrecht, in painted splintery wood, appear impish and intriguingly weightless; an assemblage of loust bean husks by Annulf Spengler; a curtain of paper streamers by Heiga Mochurke, a relief made of market crates by Marion Christ, and other accumulations or scatter pieces constructed with tar paper, unbleached muslin, cardboard, granite, Cor-Ten, or even human hair — are all concerned with the very stuff, the components of art.

In several galleries pure abstraction is still revered, with an emphasis on the "Concrete" at Bossin, on the "Gestural" at Andrei, and forms derived from the currents of the last decade, installations relating to the conceptual, performance



Detail of Max Neumann painting at Nothelfer gallery.

art or the Fluxus movement, flourish at Giansozzo and DAAD.

Then what about the fabulous, new "violent" painters? It seems two different trends that finally merged in today's attack. The Petersen gallery specialized in what the owner calls "talented madness," works based on idiosyncratic scribbles, private desperation, the rawness of toilet graffiti, dealing with gaudy humor or disgust with daily home life. This can be quirky and free, as in the scrawls of the committed Karin Pott, or downright nasty as in the scenes of Ina Barfuss. In Gottfried Rautenbach it is oblique but genuine.

At the Nothelfer gallery — "which somehow was responsible for the wild painters," as the critic Thomas Wulffen put it, the "Informel" is represented by K.F. Dahmen with large abstract canvases like fields plowed up and seeded with fine marks. There is also Jan Voss, who began with invented meandering abstract alphabets and now throws down wonderfully loose simple shapes in serenely transparent color.

But the most memorable painter at Nothelfer, and to this viewer the most satisfactory in Berlin, is Gelli, a young woman who seems to have no qualms shedding all she has ever learned in order to be anarchic. Her imagination has dipped into some deep old well, in let bad hobgoblins, good flowers, gawky landscapes, bubble up with absolute freshness. With ease she holds sophistication and the stark symbols of innocence in perfect balance.

With the spectacular "Propensity for the Total Work of Art," a comprehensive show based on the Wagnerian concept (just closing), it looks as if a period of re-examination of Wagnerian ideas has just begun. At the Raab gallery, Solomon, one of the most authentic of the "violent" painters, showing pastels on the theme of "Götterdämmerung," does so with much flair. He breaks through the old

Wagner pathos bluntly — as if he were working with lightning revealing a dusty stage, reinterpreting the confabulations of the Victorian age in bright quick effulgences of color and with gusto.

At Folker Skulima, another showcase for the wild ones — Koberling, Kiefer, Zimmer, Hocke etc. — Emil Schumacher, now 72, an early exponent of the German Informel, shows masterful abstractions of deep red or earth-colored grounds accented by meandering line and loose textural touches.

Most galleries in Berlin insist on local color — work from the active art centers in the north of West Germany — but Folker Skulima has international scope. So has Onasch, though at the moment exhibiting Markus Oehlen from Hamburg, with canvases inhabited by large drippy Pissarro-like figures, on the edge of the "violent" trend.

At Silvia Menzel, also with an international beat, Thomas Schliesser tries his luck painting elongated silhouettes of recumbent naked men with crumpled oil on cardboard or fine watercolor paper, achieving surprisingly elegant effects.

In a group show at Fahnenmann everything appears bright new and jazzy, and its loudest members, Ter Hell, Dornseiff, Rohling, etc., are also included among the latest acquisitions of the Nationalgalerie.

Figurative painting? Here, as everywhere else after Abstract Expressionism and Pop Art, a new figurative direction evolved that, though quite sinister at times, most often had a definite social conscious twist. It grew under the wing of the Poll gallery, which now has gathered many of its members on the occasion of Max Beckmann's 100th birthday. Much of the material is disparate or déjà vu. But for the strange portraits of fish-eyed toothy personages by von Stockhausen, they are pungent contemporary comments.

The most respected of modern dealers, active since 1948, is Rudolf Springer. "I was the first to show everyone in Berlin," says the 72-year-old pioneer, "Miro, Dubuffet, Max Ernst, Arnulf Rainer." His introductions range from the watercolors of Henry Miller, whose rugged portrait bust by Marino Marini presides over his desk, to the upside-down figures of Basolitz. "He came from the east, Penck came from the east, all that is vital always comes from the east," he asserts. As an unexpected departure, he is currently exhibiting Ina Barfuss and Thomas Wachweger, a husband-and-wife team painting grotesque parables of home life and the tropics with a chic punk flavor.

The owner of the Andrei gallery — founded in 1967 — which favors abstraction, but also shows the prints of Günter Grass and Hedda, does not believe the "violent"

painters are Expressionists. "They are storytellers," he says, "they are really Romantic painters. They come from Caspar David Friedrich, from Menzel, from Böcklin. You only have to look at these in the 19th-century section over at the Nationalgalerie to realize that."

It is said there are 3,000 artists here. The influx owes something to the fact that West German men while resident in West Berlin are not obliged to do military service. But there is also a high percentage of good women artists among the exhibitors. The scene is very complex, artists constantly playing musical chairs with galleries — after being discovered and pushed by one to let themselves be taken up by a better, powerful one. Skulima, Onasch and Springer are among the few international galleries. Raab, Menzel, Fahnenmann are the newest and jazziest. Nothelfer and Petersen the most adventurous and quirky, Andrei and Giansozzo serious and austere. Bossin and Poll are a little outside the mainstream by now.

All this makes for a lively scene where everyone rushes to gallery openings, to performance and music events, where everything is observed with intensity. So much so that a dealer said of one of her painters, who had moved to the south of France: "Now she has time to concentrate on her work."

Is all this activity conducive to quality? It does cut a wide swath and clears the ground to encourage and stimulate individual quests. But neither for the quiet "Modernists" — those who still work with abstraction and with materials — nor for the noisy painterly painters, has the wheel swung full circle. Both are strangely rooted in tradition, because of their schooling.

Few are pragmatic, few take risks. One group seems anything but earnestly pursuing, the other, with few exceptions depicting kinky fragments of autobiographical or exotic life in dripping flushes of color, spends its ability on too much swagger. It isn't as ferocious or uncivilized as it pretends, and has been blown up and engulfed by establishment commercialism.

While the rebellion of the German Expressionists of the 1920s and that of the American Abstract Expressionists of the 1940s was triggered by social and spiritual upheaval, here rebellion is only against style, against the convention of the new academic avant-garde. The "violent" painters seem to be rebels without a cause. Their efforts sometimes look only like energetic exercise, like an aggressive stance. While the latter-day abstractionists, the less successful and known dealing with the stuff of art, are more tentative, reflective and subtle.

## Collector's Guide

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TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1984 at 2.15 p.m. - ROOM 8  
RARE AND IMPORTANT SET OF XVth CENTURY LIMOGES PAINTED ENAMELS  
Public viewing: Monday March 26 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Maitre Catherine CHARBONNEAUX  
Auctioneer  
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THURSDAY, MARCH 29 at 6 p.m.  
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Public viewing: Wednesday, March 28: 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.;  
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NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	High	Low	Open
IBM	1,100	110.00	109.00	109.50	109.50	+0.50	109.50	109.00	109.50
AT&T	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50	99.50	99.00	99.50
GE	800	80.00	79.00	79.50	79.50	+0.50	79.50	79.00	79.50
AMC	700	70.00	69.00	69.50	69.50	+0.50	69.50	69.00	69.50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
Indust.	1,174.88	1,175.24	1,174.15	1,174.15	+0.27	1,174.15	1,174.15	1,174.15	1,174.15
Transp.	1,024.44	1,024.77	1,024.27	1,024.27	+0.50	1,024.27	1,024.27	1,024.27	1,024.27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NYSE Index									
Composite	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
Indust.	1,174.88	1,175.24	1,174.15	1,174.15	+0.27	1,174.15	1,174.15	1,174.15	1,174.15
Transp.	1,024.44	1,024.77	1,024.27	1,024.27	+0.50	1,024.27	1,024.27	1,024.27	1,024.27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Friday's NYSE Closing**

Vol. of 4 p.m. 11,000,000  
Prev. Consolidated Close 9,810.79

Tables include the nationwide prices  
Us to the close on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Symbol	Open	High	Low
Advant.	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.15	+0.05	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NASDAQ Index									
Composite	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Symbol	Open	High	Low
Indust.	1,174.88	1,175.24	1,174.15	1,174.15	+0.27	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High
BAT	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**ECONOMIC SCENE**

**Is Debtor N...**

**Alarming View**

By ...

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High
IBM	1,100	110.00	109.00	109.50	109.50	+0.50	...	...	...
AT&T	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50	...	...	...
GE	800	80.00	79.00	79.50	79.50	+0.50	...	...	...
AMC	700	70.00	69.00	69.50	69.50	+0.50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## NYSE Jumps in Heavy Trading

(Continued from Page 9)

... as word spread that Salomon Brothers' chief economist, Henry Kaufman, had said the deficit package was "a false hope" for the financial markets.

Mr. Kaufman and other analysts noted the proposed 1985 measures do not do anything about problems of the deficit and high interest rates this year.

Some experts have contended the strong economy would produce more revenues than anticipated and that would cut the deficit a bit.

Gulf, which agreed to merge with California Standard for \$13.2 billion, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 3 1/2 to 72. Social was unchanged at 34 1/2. Mesa Petroleum, which forced Gulf into the merger, added 3/4 to 16 1/4.

(UPI, Reuters)

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High
IBM	1,100	110.00	109.00	109.50	109.50	+0.50	...	...	...
AT&T	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50	...	...	...
GE	800	80.00	79.00	79.50	79.50	+0.50	...	...	...
AMC	700	70.00	69.00	69.50	69.50	+0.50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High
IBM	1,100	110.00	109.00	109.50	109.50	+0.50	...	...	...
AT&T	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50	...	...	...
GE	800	80.00	79.00	79.50	79.50	+0.50	...	...	...
AMC	700	70.00	69.00	69.50	69.50	+0.50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High
IBM	1,100	110.00	109.00	109.50	109.50	+0.50	...	...	...
AT&T	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50	...	...	...
GE	800	80.00	79.00	79.50	79.50	+0.50	...	...	...
AMC	700	70.00	69.00	69.50	69.50	+0.50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High
IBM	1,100	110.00	109.00	109.50	109.50	+0.50	...	...	...
AT&T	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50	...	...	...
GE	800	80.00	79.00	79.50	79.50	+0.50	...	...	...
AMC	700	70.00	69.00	69.50	69.50	+0.50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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HOUSTON, TEXAS 77027  
ATTENTION: MISS ALOA GANIM**

His/her address and telephone number (if available) should also be included so that he/she could be contacted if selected for interview.

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High
IBM	1,100	110.00	109.00	109.50	109.50	+0.50	...	...	...
AT&T	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50	...	...	...
GE	800	80.00	79.00	79.50	79.50	+0.50	...	...	...
AMC	700	70.00	69.00	69.50	69.50	+0.50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

كامل الأصل



SATURDAY, MARCH 17-18, 1984

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## ECONOMIC SCENE

The U.S. as Debtor Nation:  
A Less Alarming Viewpoint

By BRENDAN BROWN

The author is a currency economist for the London-based firm of Phillips &amp; Drew.

Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve chairman, has set the foreign-exchange markets astir by raising the specter of the United States soon becoming a debtor nation. But traders are characteristically over-receptive to news that avers of the sensational. Marcel Proust observed that in the course of every life, whether he be the Kaiser or Edward VII, is already dead and every city about to be sieged is already unsieged.

Despite the early warnings, the United States is unlikely on a sober assessment to become a debtor before the end of 1986. Nor should this prospect spread alarm. Providing that U.S. budgetary policy is gradually tightened through the late 1980s, a new international equilibrium could emerge in which Europe and Japan would have decreased their economic dependence on the United States, by then the world's largest debtor nation.

The transition may bring more equality to the world economic order

Still, the long twilight of the United States as a creditor nation has begun. According to latest official statistics, U.S. foreign assets exceeded liabilities by \$169 billion at the end of 1982. During 1983, the officially recorded net foreign assets of the United States probably fell below \$130 billion, as assets were liquidated and liabilities incurred toward financing the large current-account deficit.

However, the official statistics need substantial qualification. U.S. gold holdings are expressed at \$84 billion below their market value. U.S. corporations' direct investments abroad, which were mostly made in the 1950s and 1960s, are recorded at historic cost, generally far below present value. Also, much of the huge inflows of flight capital during 1978-82, which are reflected in the cumulative \$127-billion total under the category of errors and omissions in the U.S. balance of payments, has not given rise to officially identifiable foreign liabilities.

These statistical difficulties, which are in part offsetting, probably cause official estimates to understate appreciably the true net foreign assets of the United States. Hence, the time needed for current-account deficits, widely projected at an average annual rate of \$50 billion over the next three years, to turn the United States into a debtor is greater than at first sight.

Meanwhile, the continuing depletion of the United States' net holdings of overseas investments is causing its traditional surplus on the investment-income account in the balance of payments to diminish. The officially recorded surplus fell by \$4 billion, to \$23 billion in 1983. Yet the true surplus is appreciably less, as official statisticians cannot trace interest paid on the mass of flight capital recently accumulated in the United States, much of which lies disguised under U.S. names.

Under present trends, the U.S. investment income account would move into deficit during 1986. Once in the red, this account would deteriorate further, as foreign assets must be liquidated to finance not just the underlying U.S. deficit on trade in goods and services, but also the mounting interest payments abroad.

But the deficit in the investment account is unlikely to deteriorate at an ever-accelerating pace. Budget-cutting measures in coming years would curtail excess U.S. spending and so reduce the trade deficit. By the early 1990s, the United States could have eliminated the trade deficit and be running a current-account deficit at an illustrative \$30-billion annual rate, wholly explicable by an equal deficit on the investment-income account.

Such a deficit, increasing gradually as interest is incurred on new financing, need not strain the foreign-exchange markets. For if European nations do not re-emerge as major net issuers of dollar debts, which is unlikely given their own current-account deficits, the United States must be the principal source of new dollar debts to international investors building up their portfolios in line with income growth.

The closing of the U.S. trade deficit, essential to the United States attaining this new equilibrium as a debtor nation, requires only a moderate increase in the U.S. savings rate, probably less than two percentage points in total. The foreign-exchange markets, however, are less worried about the capacity of Americans to save more than by suggestions that the United States is piling up short-term debts abroad, which may suddenly be recalled, throwing the United States into a debt crisis similar to those in Latin America. Such parallels are completely erroneous.

The United States is the second-largest creditor after Switzerland (Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

N.Y. Stocks  
Jump on  
Deficit Plan  
Trading Is Halted  
In Warner Stock

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Despite some late profit-taking, the New York Stock Exchange scored its best gain in four weeks Friday in response to President Reagan's proposal to cut the federal budget deficit. Trading was heavy.

While blue-chip issues scored huge gains, oil issues also jumped on speculation that Congress would be unable to pass legislation that would block some of the largest mergers in U.S. history.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 1.36 Thursday, jumped 16.96 to 1,184.60, the biggest gain since it soared 30.74 Feb. 24. It surged 44.60 for the week, the best advance since a 46.06 jump the period ended June 17, 1983.

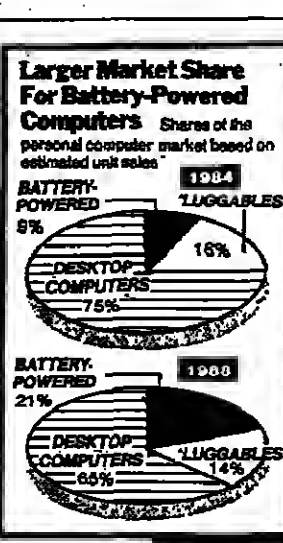
The Dow transportation average rose 4.22 to 518.21 and the Dow utilities average added 0.72 to 127.60.

Advances routed declines 1,115-464 among the 1,196 issues traded. The Big Board volume of 118 million shares, up from the 79.5 million Thursday, was the heaviest since 128.1 million Feb. 9.

But much of Friday's attention was on Warner Communications, which did not trade. There was speculation that Rupert Murdoch would sell his 5.7 percent Warner stake to Chris-Craft Industries.

Wall Street sources said the company is negotiating a pact under which it would repurchase the large block of Warner stock held by the Australian publisher.

Also halted was Chris-Craft Inc. (Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

'Lap-Computer' Firms  
Face Market Upheaval

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Tandy Corp. brought out the first truly popular "lap computer" a year ago, the \$300 Radio Shack machine was quickly embraced by traveling executives, executives, journalists and others looking for a computer small enough to slip into a briefcase and powerful enough to communicate with the home office.

But when Tandy's president, John Roach, looks behind him these days, he sees a lot of manufacturers, both U.S. and Japanese, running hard to capture a piece of the market that his company now dominates.

"It's getting rough out there," said Mr. Roach, whose company by some estimates has sold 100,000 of the lap computers to the last year. "Nobody can hold



on to 100 percent of the market forever."

In fact, the market for sophisticated, battery-powered lap models is poised for an explosion. And for the next four years, analysts are predicting the sort of confusing product proliferation, price cutting and intense competition that makers of desktop and home computers are going through now.

About 240,000 of these small machines will be sold in the United States this year, according to Future Computing Inc., a Richardson, Texas, market research company. In 1985 the number will double, and by 1988 shipments are projected to exceed one million units.

Many of the names on the lap machines will be familiar: Radio Shack, Kaypro, Convergent Technologies and Compaq,

among the Americans, all appear on the verge of making new entries. And most in the industry are convinced that International Business Machines Corp. will also have one, although it history is any guide, the computer giant will not jump in until the dust begins to settle.

Some of the names, however, will be new, like Gavilan and Grid Systems. Others, of course, will be Japanese. Sharp, Nippon Electric and Epson have all weighed in with "first generation" models, to mixed reviews.

Despite the increasing competition, the market for lap computers is projected to grow at 100 percent of the market forever."

## Phillips Asks Protection From Forced Mergers

United Press International

TULSA, Oklahoma — Phillips Petroleum Co.'s board is asking stockholders to approve steps to ward off any unfriendly takeover, a spokesman said Friday, amid rumors of acquisition attempts.

Dan Harrison, a spokesman at the company's Bartlesville, Oklahoma, headquarters, said the board had sent a proxy proposal to stockholders, recommending that they approve protective by-law changes at their April 24 annual meeting.

There has been widespread speculation that Union Oil Co. or Sun Co. might make a bid for Phillips, the 10th largest U.S. oil company based on 1983 revenues. Phillips

had profit of \$7.21 million in 1983, on revenue of \$15.46 billion.

But the chairman of Phillips, William Douce, said he knows of no plans by other companies to purchase Phillips.

Mr. Harrison said, "We do have a proposal in the proxy designed to protect stockholders from unfair or inequitable treatment under certain types of acquisition attempts."

He said the proposal was adopted Feb. 13 by the board, which voted unanimously to recommend stockholders do the same.

Under the proposal, a company attempting to acquire Phillips would have to pay the same price for all stock rather than a higher price for the controlling stock and

less for the rest, or the acquisition would have to be approved by 75 percent of the company's stockholders, or the board would have to approve the transaction, Mr. Harrison said.

An employee said that Phillips workers arrived at work Friday to find a bulletin board notice informing them of the proxy proposal.

He said that rumors have been rampant that Union Oil or Sun planned to take over Phillips or that Phillips was going to try to acquire Diamond Shamrock Corp., an oil and gas company of Dallas,

Indicators Show  
U.S. Economy Is  
Still Improving

By Jane Seaberry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy provided more pluses on Friday for President Ronald Reagan's re-election campaign.

Wholesale food prices moderated, factories continued to churn out more goods, housing starts soared and the jittery stock market rallied on the news of Mr. Reagan's deficit-reduction plan.

The Labor Department reported that wholesale prices rose 0.4 percent last month, after a steeper rise in January, led by high oil-heating costs because of extreme winter weather.

However, food prices, which jumped 2.7 percent in January, rose only 0.7 percent last month and gasoline and natural gas prices declined.

New housing starts rose 11.2 percent last month, to the highest level since April 1978, the Commerce Department said. Starts on new home construction were 28.8 percent higher than at the like time last year.

The news was greeted enthusiastically by the White House, which is on an economic roll after recent reductions in unemployment, increased industrial production, low inflation figures and a rally by the stock market, which had been skeptical that the administration would do anything to control the large federal budget deficits.

The lone note of possible bad news remains the fear of higher interest rates, a point driven home Thursday by Martin S. Feldstein,

chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Mr. Feldstein said that short-term interest rates may inch higher in the next few weeks because the strength of the economy threatens to heat up inflation, which might cause the Federal Reserve to tighten credit conditions.

But he also told reporters that he expects yields on long-term bonds to stay the same or possibly drop somewhat because of the deficit reduction agreement announced by the White House Thursday.

"The new February figures indicate we have clamped a lid on inflation," said Larry M. Speakes, a White House spokesman. "Housing starts and the low producer price index add up to one conclusion: Strong economic growth with low inflation, and that's good news for everybody."

Alan Greenspan, an economist, said, "I don't see anything that could derail the economy enough to be politically dangerous for the president."

He said the stock market rallied on the news of the president's compromise agreement Thursday with congressional Republicans to cut defense spending as part of a \$150-billion "downpayment" to cut the deficit.

The Producer Price Index for finished goods, which measures prices at the wholesale level, last month rose at a 4.7-percent compound annual rate, up from 2.3 percent higher than a year earlier.

However, many economists expect (Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

AT&T Warns  
It May Bypass  
Local Firms

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — American Telephone & Telegraph Co., in what is believed to be its first direct warning, has told a state utility commission that its fee policies may force AT&T to consider "bypassing" local Bell company lines to reach its long-distance customers.

If such bypassing occurred to serve large business customers, regulators in New York were told, New York Telephone Co. would lose substantial traffic and residential customers throughout the state would face significantly higher rates increases than they would otherwise.

AT&T's warning was delivered Thursday by a vice president, Charles R. Jones, during a special fact-finding hearing before the New York Public Service Commission. The hearing is believed to have been the first such formal proceeding on the subject conducted at the state level.

Other AT&T executives have discussed the threat of bypass before, both on Capitol Hill and before the Federal Communications Commission, focusing on interstate long-distance service. The New York commission, however, is reviewing the matter from the standpoint of long-distance competition (Continued on Page 12, Col. 5)

Brazil Said  
To Agree to  
New IMF Pact

United Press International

BRASILIA — Brazil, which has the world's largest foreign debt, has agreed to sign a new letter of intent with the International Monetary Fund promising to slash government spending, credit and inflation, a Finance Ministry source said Friday. The agreement was a condition for continued IMF aid.

The new letter, which results from 18 months of negotiations, will contain promises to cut government spending deeply and to narrow the current 230-percent inflation rate to 100 percent by the end of the year, the source said.

Brazil negotiated a \$4.8-billion IMF loan in 1982 to help service its foreign debt, which now stands at about \$95 billion, the world's largest. But the IMF demanded tough austerity policies.

Brazil has made progress in some areas. It had a record trade surplus last month and is on its way to meeting the IMF's target surplus of \$9 billion for 1984.

But inflation and government spending have exceeded targets set by Brazil in previous IMF letters, forcing new negotiations.

The source said the new letter will include a promise of a federal budget surplus equal to 0.3 percent of gross national product in 1984. In 1983 the government recorded a budget deficit that amounted to 2.5 percent of GNP.

The letter will also contain a pledge for a 50-percent expansion in money supply and restrictions on cheap government credit to agriculture, the source said.

## Texaco to Dispose of \$2.5 Billion in Getty Assets

Lynne Curry

LONDON — Texaco Inc. announced plans Friday to divest itself of \$2.5 billion of Getty Oil Co. assets by mid-1985, following its recent \$10.1-billion acquisition of Getty Oil and its \$800-million Eurobond offering to help finance its debts.

"We have more debt than we'd like," said Alfred C. DeCrane Jr., president of Texaco, at a news conference in London.

Mr. DeCrane said Texaco's current debt-equity ratio has risen to 50 percent as a result of its acquisitions. "We'd like to bring the debt ratio back to the mid-30s level by mid-1985," he added.

In addition to the Getty acquisition, Texaco also recently purchased the Texaco common stock held by Bass Brothers, fearing that those shares could have been used to launch a takeover.

Texaco plans to focus its divestiture on Getty's nonenergy sector, although some oil and gas assets would also be sold off, Mr. DeCrane said. He added that the assets that Texaco is planning to sell include Employers Insurance Co., its major interest in the Entertainment, Sports and Programming Network, as well as its interests in agriculture, coal mines and its holdings in a copper mine in Chile.

Mr. DeCrane said he is confident that if Texaco agrees to take certain actions, the Federal Trade Commission would approve the merger. According to the conditions, Texaco must dispose of Getty's marketing operation in the Northeastern part of the United States. Texaco is currently negotiating

with Powerwest Corp. for the sale of these assets.

Texaco also plans to dispose of one refinery in New Jersey because Getty has a refinery in nearby Delaware.

Texaco also agreed to sell a second refinery belonging to Getty in El Dorado, Kansas. However, Mr. DeCrane said there has been some pressure in Kansas for the refinery to continue operating under Texaco's management, and the company is waiting for a ruling on that by the FTC.

To comply with U.S. antitrust regulations, Texaco has also agreed to hold Getty's oil and gas assets separately for 60 days of public comment pending a final decision by the FTC. Moreover, Texaco said it will not oppose the expansion of a pipeline that extends northeast

from Baltimore. In addition, Mr. DeCrane said, Texaco has been a seller to independent refiners, and the FTC has requested that Texaco contract to continue selling oil to them for five years.

Despite the divestiture program, the Texaco official said he did not expect that his company would have to cut back on exploration. He pointed out that with the acquisition of Getty, each share will be backed by about 22 barrels of oil.

Mr. DeCrane said that Texaco decided to acquire Getty instead of Getty because it is a "more fit company with large interests in the U.S. and large liquid reserves. It had no real overlap in downstream activities."

With the acquisition of Getty, Texaco gained 2.9 billion barrels of reserves, 60 percent to 65 percent of

which are in the United States, and 2.8 trillion cubic feet (84 billion cubic meters) of natural gas, he said.

"The Getty acquisition provided a big boost to Texaco's base market," Mr. DeCrane asserted, adding that "the Getty acquisition doubled Texaco's liquid reserves in the U.S."

The acquisition of Getty is part of a \$4-billion capital-spending program under which Texaco has been modernizing and upgrading refineries.

Overall, Texaco has an estimated \$13 billion in debt, including short- and long-term debt.

## CURRENCY RATES

Low interbank rates on March 16, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, London, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 p.m. EST.

	\$	DM	FF	Yen	Sw.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.4975	4.225	112.905	36.61	0.1916	5.511	132.81-132.82
Brussels	24.05	77.52	20.405	4.082	2.2045	18.18	94.56-94.57
London	2.4975	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.483	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1.4815	2.5580	67.29	20.13	—	—	—
New York	1.4825	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sw.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Dollar Values

	\$	DM	FF	Yen	Sw.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.4975	4.225	112.905	36.61	0.1916	5.511	132.81-132.82
Brussels	24.05	77.52	20.405	4.082	2.2045	18.18	94.56-94.57
London	2.4975	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.483	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1.4815	2.5580	67.29	20.13	—	—	—
New York	1.4825	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sw.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## INTEREST RATES

(a) Commercial bank, (b) American money market, (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (1%)

Units of 100 (a) Units of 100 (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 100

N.A.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

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N.A.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.



COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Japan									
Matsui, Bco. Wks				Per Share	9 Months	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	1982	1983	1982		Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	1982	1983	1982		Per Share	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07
1981	1980	1979	1978						
Revenue	2,795	2,724							
Singapore									
O-sea-Chine Bk				4th Quar.	Revenue	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	1982	1983	1982		Revenue	1984	1983	1982	1981
Profit	1982	1983	1982		Profit	1984	1983	1982	1981
1981	1980	1979	1978						
United States									
Federal Express				Year	Revenue	1983	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1983	1982	1981		Revenue	1983	1982	1981	1980
Profit	1983	1982	1981		Profit	1983	1982	1981	1980
1980	1979	1978	1977						
Latin America									
Vale				5th	Revenue	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	1982	1983	1982		Revenue	1984	1983	1982	1981
Profit	1982	1983	1982		Profit	1984	1983	1982	1981
1981	1980	1979	1978						
Europe									
Vale				5th	Revenue	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	1982	1983	1982		Revenue	1984	1983	1982	1981
Profit	1982	1983	1982		Profit	1984	1983	1982	1981
1981	1980	1979	1978						
Africa									
Vale				5th	Revenue	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	1982	1983	1982		Revenue	1984	1983	1982	1981
Profit	1982	1983	1982		Profit	1984	1983	1982	1981
1981	1980	1979	1978						
Asia									
Vale				5th	Revenue	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	1982	1983	1982		Revenue	1984	1983	1982	1981
Profit	1982	1983	1982		Profit	1984	1983	1982	1981
1981	1980	1979	1978						

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Card account number:  

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My name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
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Company Activity \_\_\_\_\_

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Socal Says Measure Could Be 'Fatal'

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The head of Standard Oil Co. of California has warned of a "potentially fatal" consequence for the company and its stockholders if the government imposed a moratorium on oil-industry mergers along the lines of a bill sponsored by three senators.

George M. Keller, Socal's chairman, told a Senate Judiciary Committee Thursday that his company's plan to acquire Gulf Corp. in the biggest merger on record represented a binding agreement.

"Once the antitrust clearance process is completed, we are legally obligated to purchase the Gulf shares for \$13.2 billion in cash," he said. "If the bill is enacted after our purchase, its retroactive nature would create the most complex legal and financial dilemma in corporate history."

Mr. Keller contended that if Socal were forced to sell Gulf to comply with such an act of Congress it might have to do so at a heavy loss, while still being obligated to repay

billions of dollars borrowed to finance the purchase.

However, although he used the phrase "potentially fatal financial consequences" in his prepared statement, he did not explain, even hypothetically, how Socal might be dealt a fatal blow.

The committee is considering a bill under which all mergers involving companies with the equivalent of at least 100 million barrels of oil and gas reserves would be barred for six months. It would apply to all mergers announced after Feb. 28. The Socal-Gulf agreement was announced March 5.

Meanwhile, a White House spokesman, Martin M. Fitzwater, said in response to an inquiry that the Reagan administration had decided to oppose a moratorium bill and that it is likely the president would veto it.

He said, "We feel that oil company mergers are best handled on a case-by-case basis and that the antitrust laws on the books are adequate to deal with these cases."

Mr. Keller said the Socal-Gulf agreement had been entered into

by both companies based on existing law and that passage of a moratorium or other legislation would not relieve it of its contractual obligation.

Gulf's chairman, James E. Lee, also appeared before the committee to assert that if congressional action delayed the \$80-a-share offer for all of its stock, a competing \$65-a-share offer by T. Boone Pickens Jr., chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co., for part of Gulf's stock had a "good chance" of succeeding.

This, he said, would be "catastrophic" for his company's 260,000 stockholders.

The bill's main backers are Senator J. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana, and Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio, both Democrats, and Senator Warren B. Rudman, a New Hampshire Republican.

The moratorium, which would cover about the 50 largest companies, also calls for a nine-member panel to study the effect of large mergers on the capital markets, company exploration budgets and competition.



George M. Keller

It also bars any person with an interest in a royalty trust from acquiring more than 5 percent of the voting stock of any of the 50 companies, a provision aimed mainly at Mr. Pickens.

Toyo Kogyo Sets Plan for U.S. Venture

By Warren Brown

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Japan's Toyo Kogyo Co., maker of Mazda cars and trucks, has announced plans to build as many as 250,000 cars a year in the United States.

If the plan is carried out, Mazda will become the third Japanese automaker to manufacture in the United States on its own.

Toyo Kogyo's president, Yoshiaki Yamasaki, said Thursday that the company is considering three plant locations — Michigan, the South-east and the Midwestern region of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma.

Site selection will depend on access to suppliers, availability of governmental grants and incentives, such as tax concessions, and labor relations and the conditions of employment and work. Mr. Yamasaki said in a statement released through his Los Angeles office.

Those are the key elements which will determine whether we can produce cars locally that will meet Mazda quality with maximum efficiency and productivity," Mr. Yamasaki said. "We must be confident that that will be done. Only then will we make the final go-ahead decision."

Nissan and Honda, Japan's second- and fourth-largest auto companies in terms of sales in that country in 1983, already have plants in the United States. Nissan builds pickup trucks in Smyrna, Tennessee, and Honda builds Accord sedans in Marysville, Ohio.

Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's largest auto company, plans to begin building up to 250,000 small cars a year in partnership with General Motors Corp. at a former GM plant in Fremont, California.

The decisions to establish U.S. manufacturing bases have been prompted by rising U.S. protectionist sentiment and voluntary import restrictions on the number of cars the Japanese can ship to the United States.

Imports accounted for 26.2 percent of the U.S. car market last year and the Japanese share was 21.1 percent of that, according to figures provided by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.

Led by the United Auto Workers, unions have been pushing for federal legislation that would force all automakers selling cars in the United States to use a mandated percentage of U.S. parts and labor. Others have called for mandatory quotas on imports.

A Different View on U.S. as a Debtor

(Continued from Page 9)

land of the international banking system, with U.S. lending to banks abroad, mostly on a short-term basis, exceeding U.S. borrowing from foreign banks by over \$90 billion.

The sharp decline in the U.S. net loans to foreign banks in late 1983 should not be construed as indicative of financial weakness. The decline was due to the combination of strong international demand for dollar deposits together with sluggish lending in the Eurodollar credit markets.

Thus a surplus of dollars developed in the Eurodollar credit markets, and banks there took the opportunity to repay part of their short-term indebtedness to U.S. banks. The surplus is likely to persist.

Third World borrowers remain out of favor while major industrialized nations are sometimes repaying dollar credits by issuing dollar floating-rate notes. Meanwhile, new savings in dollars continue to

accumulate in international tax havens out of the near \$50 billion in interest income which the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development estimates they receive annually.

The other principal form of capital inflows into the United States, besides the repayment of dollar credits by foreign banks, is new issues of Eurodollar bonds by U.S. corporations. These companies are taking advantage of the relatively low borrowing costs in the Euro-bond markets for top-quality issuers caused by the shrinking dollar-financing needs of European governments.

Foreign purchases of these U.S.-issued Eurobonds are long-term in nature. As in the world before 1914, when the United States was last a debtor nation, foreign investors' purchases of U.S. private-sector bonds could intermittently become the dominant capital inflow into the United States. Foreigners may, of course, in the future con-

vert funds now invested in bonds into short-term claims. But unlike in the pre-1914 United States, they cannot insist that these claims are repaid in gold and so force the U.S. monetary authorities to savagely squeeze credit in defense of the official gold reserves.

The contemporary United States can live more comfortably with a large external dollar debt than can foreign governments, for whom the dollar is a foreign currency. They, unlike the United States, face the risk that their foreign creditors could trigger national bankruptcy by bunching claims for dollar-debt repayment, hence exhausting the official foreign-exchange reserves.

Anxiety about a foreign-exchange crisis being provoked by withdrawals of foreign short-term credits has been an important deterrent to European and Japanese governments ever pulling their economies out of recession ahead of the United States.

But as the United States heads toward becoming the world's largest debtor, banking systems abroad will reduce their short-term external indebtedness, and in some cases, develop large net short-term credit balances in dollars.

Foreign governments could then stimulate an economic recovery by easing fiscal policy and, like the United States today, count on their domestic banks to finance a large initial trade balance. The metamorphosis of the United States from a creditor into a debtor promises an age of greater equality in the distribution of economic power between countries.

International Herald Tribune

Polly Peck and Daihatsu Weigh Turkish Venture

Reuters

LONDON — Polly Peck Holdings Ltd. said it and Daihatsu Motor Co. will consider setting up motor vehicle manufacturing operations in Turkey.

Polly Peck said letters of intent envisage Polly Peck having exclusive rights to the manufacture and distribution of selected vehicles in Turkey and nonexclusive distribution rights to locally produced vehicles in some other countries.

12 Firms Ask EC to Set Computer Standards

Reuters

PARIS — Twelve companies have asked the European Commission to adopt common standards for computer equipment, in order to make all their products compatible.

A Bull spokesman said the companies hoped the commission would ask member governments to specify the new standards when they launch tenders for computer equipment. The standards would cover all communicating computer items.

The companies involved are Bull, Thomson SA and Cie Générale d'Electricité of France, which are all state-controlled; AEG-Telefunken AG, Nixdorf Computer AG and Siemens AG of West Germany; GEC PLC, ICL PLC and Plessey PLC of Britain; Olivetti SPA and STC of Italy, and Philips NV of the Netherlands.

The Bull spokesman said an agreement would make the market more open and competitive and counter the dominance of International Business Machines Corp., which controls more than 40 percent of the European computer market. The European companies are hoping that smaller U.S. producers would also adopt the standards.

The 12 companies are to implement next year the first of several new standards based on those adopted by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee and the International Standards Organization, a Bull statement said.

COMPANY NOTES

Cable & Wireless PLC owns nearly 80 percent of the total issued capital of Hong Kong Telephone Co. after its unconditional offer for shares closed Friday. C&W's financial adviser, East Asia Warburg Ltd., said, Cable and Wireless announced a bid of 46 Hong Kong dollars (\$5.9) for each ordinary share, and 41.59 dollars for warrants Feb. 6.

Daimler-Benz AG is to introduce a new range of 6.5-to-11-metric-ton

trucks to replace the LP range built at its Wirth plant since 1965. It expects annual production to reach 25,000 trucks.

Dow Chemical Co. expects its 1984 capital spending to total \$800 million to \$850 million, compared with \$630 million in 1983, a spokesman said. Spending in 1982 was \$829 million and in 1983, \$1.18 billion, the sixth consecutive year of \$1-billion-plus spending. The spokesman said that 1983 spending was down because of the lack of need for new capacity after the six years of high spending.

Mitsui Mining & Smelting Co. said it plans to increase its zinc production by about 10,000 metric tons to 120,000 in the first half of the fiscal year beginning April 1 to meet growing demand from Japanese producers of galvanized iron sheets and rolled copper products. Mitsui said exports of galvanized iron sheets to the United States, the

Middle East and China have also risen.

Monsanto Co., the fourth largest U.S. chemical company, said management is considering recommending to the board at its April 27 annual meeting a proposal to declare a stock dividend. The board has adopted a resolution proposing to double the number of its authorized common shares to 200 million in anticipation of a possible stock split, it said. The increase in common shares would provide flexibility for possible financing programs, acquisitions and other corporate purposes, it said.

Pechiney Corp., the North American holding company for the French state-owned Pechiney group, said it has signed a final accord on construction of an aluminum-smelting plant at Becancour, Quebec, with its partners in the project, Ste Generale de Finan-

cement and Alumar, a subsidiary of Amar, Mitsui and Nippon Steel Corp. The factory will cost \$1.5 billion Canadian dollars (\$1.18 billion), and Pechiney will have a 50.1-percent stake.

Renault of France said it will lay off about 10,000 out of 12,500 workers at its Renault 4 plant at Billancourt, outside Paris, for three days in April and four days in May, and 6,300 out of 8,300 employees at its Renault 11 plant in Douai, in northern France, for a week from March 26. It said the layoffs are due to a drop in Renault's share of the French car market.

Union Texas Petroleum, a division of Allied Corp., plans to increase capital and exploration spending in 1984 by 36 percent to \$623 million. It said its worldwide oil and gas proved reserves increased from 493 million barrels to 495 million after production during 1983.

Traps Worth \$ Trillions

Why the Amateurs Keep Missing Ways To Build Fortunes

When you see analysts taking pride in the way they've pushed followers out of emerging technologies of out of tangible assets, your next step should be to participate in professional programs of reeducation and regeneration. The computer component of the market's high-technology sector will be seven or eight times today's size within a decade. Segments of the semiconductor industry are growing even more rapidly. By the end of the 1990s, the automotive industry alone will be spending as much on microchips as the entire semiconductor industry is spending today. Since the average household will need at least two computers by then, it will appear colossal in the scheme that analysts ever selected showcase investments of late '83 or early '84 on terms to get out of such issues as Altos, Amstel, Apple, Colson, Commodore, Conquest, Technologies, Digital Equipment, Intel, National Semiconductor, Tandem and Texas Instruments. Where the public thought it was responding to bad news about such issues, it was really reaching to incompetent analysts who are the growth-oriented IPO organizations do not employ analysts—who tend to do nothing but think of themselves as dream critics.

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Market for 'Lap Computers' Faces Upheaval

(Continued from Page 9)

tion, however, buyers this year are likely to be disappointed by the limitations of the early models. Most seem to want their lap model to be like an ideal lap dog: obedient to any command, friendly to play with and good for several years of loyal service.

But none of today's inexpensive models, those under \$1,000, come close to matching the performance of a desktop personal computer of modest capacity. And the industry still has a host of technical problems to solve before even the more expensive machines can run the popular word-processing and business spreadsheet software.

"The reason I haven't bought one is that the screens are still unreadable," said Esther Dyson, editor of Release 1.0, a computer industry newsletter, voicing a common complaint. "Anything with a full-size screen and keyboard is not going to fit in your pocket. It's a fundamental problem."

For the computer industry, it is also a new problem. The first "portables" were 30-pound (13.5-kilogram) machines like the Osborne, made by the failed Osborne Computer Corp. Since then they have evolved into more sophisticated models, like Kaypro's line and Compaq's machines, which are compatible with the popular IBM desktop models. But they have gotten no lighter, and in the industry they are generally known as "luggables."

Their great advantage is that the

users sacrifice very little. Their screens, while small, are easy to read, their keyboards are full size and most models run standard software because they include disk drives.

But the glory days of the luggables are over. Two weeks ago, to no one's surprise, IBM started shipping a portable of its own—which many industry observers only half in jest call a "Compaq look-alike." With IBM bringing its marketing power to a niche it has until now ignored, companies like Compaq are scrambling to bring out new products, most likely lap models, that will sustain their momentum.

They are not having an easy time. "It turns out it was a lot easier to put a full-function computer into a box the size of a suitcase than into one the size of a fat book," said Michael Murphy, co-editor of the California Technology Stock Letter.

The first problem is screen size and clarity. Radio Shack and Nippon Electric, for example, have begun to encounter consumer resistance because their 8-line, 40-character-wide liquid crystal display is small and hard to read. "It is something people are really sensitive about," said Jeffrey Goldberg, manager of Washington Computer Services in New York, which dropped the Epson lap model "because no one wanted to buy something they couldn't see."

Manny Fernandez, president of Gevilan Computer Corp. of Camp-

bell, California, apparently came to the same conclusion. Before he shipped his first Gavilan lap computer last fall, he announced a successor model, with a 16-line display.

The kicker is that the new version of the nine-pound computer, which is expected to be available this summer, will sell for \$4,000; it includes a disk drive, something the less expensive machines do not.

The lower-priced machines have their software built in at the factory, etched on what is known as a read-only-memory chip, or ROM. But battery-run ROMs are expensive, severely limited in capacity and in short current models usually do one thing well, but no more. Radio Shack's Model 100, for example, is a passable word processor but cannot manipulate numbers in an electronic spreadsheet. Convergent Technologies' \$1,200 Workmate, on the other hand, has a 16-line spreadsheet, but extremely limited word processing.

Some makers are already moving to solve the problem. Sharp, for example, has had good initial success with its \$2,000 PC-5000, which includes a "bubble memory" that stores up to 128,000 characters of information. The Japanese machine has a flip-up, eight-line video screen that is significantly easier to read than most. For an extra \$750, it comes with a modem for sending data over a telephone line and a built-in printer.

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An Invitation to Oxford.

From the International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica.

A select group of senior executives will gather at Oxford University this spring for the first International Business Management Conference, jointly organized by the International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica, from April 11-13, 1984.

This unique conference will provide an opportunity for senior executives from international organizations who need to share information on the latest economic and business trends.

The theme of the conference will be "The New World Order: A New Paradigm for the 1980s." The conference will focus on the latest developments in the global economy, including the impact of new technologies, the changing nature of international trade, and the role of multinational corporations.

The conference will be held at the prestigious Radcliffe Hotel, Oxford, and will feature a series of lectures, panel discussions, and round-tables. The speakers will include leading experts in their fields, including economists, business leaders, and government officials.

The conference is open to executives from all international organizations, including government, industry, and academia. The cost of the conference is \$200, which includes accommodation, meals, and transportation.

Reservations should be made as soon as possible. For more information, please contact the International Herald Tribune or Oxford Analytica. The deadline for reservations is March 31, 1984.

For a complete list of speakers and topics, please refer to the enclosed brochure. The brochure also contains a list of the speakers and topics for each day of the conference.

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## AT&T Warns It May Bypass Local Firms' Lines

Mr. Jones' testimony was supported the hearing by William C. Ferguson, president and chief executive of New York Telephone Co. Mr. Jones said that the Bell company "is well aware of the great financial losses of revenue we face through by."

If the carrier fees are lowered, residential pay telephone rates would have to be increased, but much less than if we lose all this revenue through bypass," Mr. Pappas concluded.

### Sale of Credit-Card Units

Continental Illinois would not comment on report.

Continental Illinois has more than \$1 billion in nonperforming energy loans largely due to the 1982 failure of the Penn Square in Oklahoma City. The bank's chief executive officer, David G. Taylor, said recently that the bank would try to cut back on 1984 operations to boost profits.

Session	Session	High	Open	High	Low	Closes
12:15	12:30	Dec	1.078	1.080	1.080	1.080
12:15	12:30	Jan	1.078	1.078	1.078	1.078
Prev. Day Open Int. 25.24 up 0.71						
CASH/DAV OPEN/INT. (MM\$)						
12:15	12:30	Jan	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Feb	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Mar	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Apr	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	May	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Jun	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Jul	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Aug	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Sep	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Oct	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Nov	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Dec	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Jan	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Feb	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Mar	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Apr	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	May	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Jun	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Jul	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Aug	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Sep	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Oct	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Nov	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
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12:15	12:30	Jul	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Aug	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
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12:15	12:30	Nov	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Dec	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
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12:15	12:30	Nov	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Dec	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Jan	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Feb	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Mar	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Apr	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	May	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
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12:15	12:30	Jul	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Aug	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Sep	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Oct	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Nov	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Dec	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Jan	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Feb	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Mar	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Apr	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	May	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Jun	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Jul	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Aug	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Sep	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Oct	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Nov	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Dec	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
12:15	12:30	Jan	3.24			

High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close
1.5150	.0340	Dec	1.4600	1.4680	1.4680
1.5150	1.4020	Mar	1.4790	1.4790	1.4790

[illegible]

WEATING HULL (NYTIME)						
85.50	71.95	Apr	74.25	74.50	73.70	80.00
85.65	69.85	May	74.00	74.50	73.50	79.50
85.40	71.30	Jun	74.00	74.00	73.50	79.00
76.40	72.60	Jul	74.00	74.00	73.50	79.00
76.30	74.00	Aug	73.50	72.70	72.00	77.50
76.50	73.50	Sep	73.50	73.50	73.00	77.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int.		18,263 up 846				
CRUDE OIL (NYTIME)						
1.000 barrel over 150°						
31.10	27.68	Apr	30.90	30.90	30.60	30.00
31.10	27.68	May	30.90	30.90	30.60	30.00
30.80	27.57	Jun	30.50	30.50	30.30	30.00
30.72	27.58	Jul	30.50	30.50	30.30	30.00
30.60	27.58	Aug	30.50	30.50	30.30	30.00
30.58	27.60	Sep	30.50	30.27	30.00	30.00
30.50	27.60	Oct	30.50	30.27	30.00	30.00
30.50	27.59	Nov	30.50	30.28	30.00	30.28
30.50	27.59	Dec	30.50	30.28	30.00	30.28
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int.		39,310 up 30.18				
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int.		22,294 up 1,674				

Stock Indexes						
SP COMB. INDEX (CME)						
176.75	158.00	Jun	164.70	162.75	166.90	161.50
176.75	158.00	Jul	164.70	162.75	166.90	161.50
176.75	158.00	Aug	164.70	162.75	166.90	161.50
176.90	161.20	Jun	167.00	167.00	167.00	167.00
175.90	161.20	Jul	167.00	167.00	167.00	167.00
175.90	161.20	Aug	167.00	167.00	167.00	167.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int.		41,122 up 1,699				
VALUE LINE (KCBT)						
points and cents						
213.90	182.00	Mar	182.50	184.50	182.00	183.50
213.90	182.00	Apr	182.50	184.50	182.00	183.50
213.90	182.00	May	182.50	184.50	182.00	183.50
213.90	182.00	Jun	182.50	184.50	182.00	183.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int.		4,139 up 987				
NYSE COMB. INDEX (NYFE)						
points and cents						
181.25	79.25	Mar	91.90	92.40	91.40	91.00
181.25	79.25	Apr	91.90	92.40	91.40	91.00
180.85	79.25	May	91.90	92.40	91.40	91.00
180.50	79.10	Jun	91.90	92.40	91.40	91.00
180.50	79.10	Jul	91.90	92.40	91.40	91.00
180.50	79.10	Aug	91.90	92.40	91.40	91.00
180.50	79.10	Sep	91.90	92.40	91.40	91.00
180.50	79.10	Oct	91.90	92.40	91.40	91.00
180.50	79.10	Nov	91.90	92.40	91.40	91.00
180.50	79.10	Dec	91.90	92.40	91.40	91.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int.		71,524 up 145				

Commodity Indexes		
Close		

Moody's:	1,075/20	1.6
Reuters:	1,065/50	1.7
D.J. Futures:	45.31	1.7
Alcohol: + base 100 : Dec. 31, 1971.		
p - preliminary; f - final		
Reuters: base 100 : Sep. 18, 1971.		
Dow Jones: base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.		
<b>Market Guide</b>		
CME:	Chicago Board of Mercantile Exchanges	
AME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange	
IMM:	International Monetary Market	
NYMEX:	New York Mercantile Exchange	
COMEX:	New York Commodity Exchange	
COMFUT:	New York Commodity Futures Exchange	
CBOT:	Chicago Board of Trade	
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade	
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange	
<b>London Metals Mark</b>		
Figures in sterling per pound		
Silver in ounces per tray		
	Today	Point
High grade copper cathodes:	1,644.00	1,645.00
3 months:	1,644.00	1,647.00
Copper cathodes:		
3 months:	1,637.00	1,645.00
3 months:	1,658.00	1,658.00
Tin:	8,526.00	8,526.00
3 months:	8,526.00	8,526.00
Lead:	31.00	31.00
3 months:	30.50	30.50
25-lb. cat:	717.00	717.00
2 months:	717.00	717.00
Silver:	67.00	67.00
Aluminum:	67.00	67.00
3 months:	1,048.00	1,047.00
Nickel:	3,265.00	3,265.00
3 months:	3,265.00	3,265.00

Shares: 210 tons.		PROPOSED STOCK SPLIT	
5	+2%	Carnations Co.—240-1	
201	+3%	STOCK DIVIDEND	
202	+3%	Aacres Realty Co.—Cor	
203	+3%	Bethlehem Corp.	
207	+2%	USUAL	
208	+2%	Amey Fed S&L, Cole	
209	+2%	Soc Fed Fin—Cor	
210	+2%	Col Text Exman Bds	
211	+2%	Chenier-Lewis, Sec	
212	+2%	Fid Com Contract SBI	
213	+2%	Horseshoe Fin—Cor	
214	+2%	INA Investment Sec	
215	+2%	Colbalt Cement Co	
216	+2%	Kroyer Co	
217	+2%	Natl Scholcraft Pnd	
218	+2%	Nat'l Telcel Rehabit Pnd	
219	+2%	Scholcraft Serv Inc	
220	+2%	S&L Co	
221	+2%	Svensler All Partners	
222	+2%	Tenn Coal & Iron	
223	+2%	Tenn Coal & Iron, Ltd	
224	+2%	Tidewater Inc	
225	+2%	United Nat'l Fin	
226	+2%	United States Nat'l Inc	

Mr. Jones' testimony was supported at the hearing by William C. Ferguson, pro-

and chief executive of New York Telephone Spokesman Tony Pappas said Friday the Bell company "is well aware of the great initial losses of revenue we face through by-pass."

If the carrier fees are lowered, residential pay telephone rates would have to be increased "but much less than if we lose all this revenue through by-pass," Mr. Pappas concluded.

## Sale of Credit-Card Units

Central officials would not comment or report.

Continental Illinois has more than \$1 billion in nonperforming energy loans largely due to the 1982 failure of the Penn Square in Oklahoma City. The bank's chief executive officer, David G. Taylor, said recently that Continental will try to cut back on 1984 operations to boost profits.

United Press International

Continental Illinois has more than \$1 billion in nonperforming energy loans largely due to the 1982 failure of the Penn Square Bank in Oklahoma City. The bank's chief executive, David G. Taylor, said recently that Continental will try to cut back on 1984 operating expenses to boost profits.

High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close
1.5150	.0340	Dec	1.4600	1.4680	1.4685
1.5150	1.4720	Mar	1.4790	1.4790	1.4790

CANADIAN DOLLAR (100%)									
6 mos	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
1 yr	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
2 yr	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
3 yr	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
4 yr	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
5 yr	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Est. Sales	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Prev. Day Close Int.	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
FRENCH FRANC (100%)									
6 mos	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
1 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
2 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
3 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
4 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
5 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Est. Sales	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Close Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
GERMAN MARK (100%)									
6 mos	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
1 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
2 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
3 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
4 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
5 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Est. Sales	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Close Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
ITALIAN LIRA (100%)									
6 mos	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
1 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
2 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
3 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
4 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
5 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Est. Sales	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Close Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
JAPANESE YEN (100%)									
6 mos	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
1 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
2 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
3 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
4 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
5 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Est. Sales	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Close Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
SWISS FRANC (100%)									
6 mos	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
1 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
2 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
3 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
4 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
5 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Est. Sales	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Close Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
CANADIAN DOLLAR (100%)									
6 mos	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
1 yr	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
2 yr	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
3 yr	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
4 yr	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
5 yr	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Est. Sales	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Prev. Day Close Int.	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
FRENCH FRANC (100%)									
6 mos	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
1 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
2 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
3 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
4 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
5 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Est. Sales	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Close Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
GERMAN MARK (100%)									
6 mos	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
1 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
2 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
3 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
4 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
5 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Est. Sales	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Close Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
ITALIAN LIRA (100%)									
6 mos	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
1 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
2 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
3 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
4 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
5 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Est. Sales	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Close Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
JAPANESE YEN (100%)									
6 mos	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
1 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
2 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
3 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
4 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
5 yr	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Est. Sales	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Open Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Prev. Day Close Int.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19

31.10	27.68	Apr*	30.90	30.90	30.59	30.64
30.91	37.60	May	30.43	30.45	30.22	30.25
28.90	27.27	June	30.48	30.10	30.28	30.31

[illegible]

## Market Guide

[illegible]

ChemLawn Corp.

**Global  
per.**

Par Chemicals 381  
Huntswood Plink Co  
INA Investments Inc  
Kaiser Cement Corp  
Koppers Co  
MCM Corp  
North Botolph Ind  
North Twp Bldg Co  
Oshunwa's Serrini G  
Rents Corp  
SCA Services Inc  
Snyder Oil Partners  
Technical Inc  
Teeco Process Ltd  
Tidewater Inc  
Transmerica Corp  
Unit Stationers Inc

## Commodities

[illegible]

22.48	423.30	423.91	421.70	425.30
0 lroy az.				

**Industrial Output Up**  
Reuters  
The industrial index of the Netherlands rose 0.7 percent in January to 118 in December, preliminary Statistics Office figures said Friday. The index was 117.9 in January 1983.

Homesite Fincl Co  
INA Investment Sec  
Kaiser Cement Corp  
Kroger Co

Hormelsted Pinto Co	18
INA Investment Sec	19
Kaiser Cement Corp	20
Kroger Co	21
MCMC Corp	22
Natl Biotechnical Fnd	23
Natl Total Return Fd	24
Oshman's Series G	25
Rexco Corp	26
S&A Services Inc	27
Snyder Oil Partners	28
Technitrol Inc	29
Tesco Prosen Ltd	30
Tidewater Inc	31
Transamerica Corp	32
United Stationers Inc	33

Annual.

**A-Rizzoni; M-Mazzuca**

January 1965.

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## ART BUCHWALD

Cratchit Buys a House:  
The Ghost of Loans Past

WASHINGTON — "Mr. Scrooge, thank you for appearing in front of the committee in regard to the confirmation of Her Majesty's minister of justice. We would like you to clear up some questions, please. When did you first get to know the nominee?"

"I never really did know the nominee personally, though I became a big admirer of his after he said there were no hungry people in England."

"Didn't you buy his house in Devonshire?"

"No, my dear Mr. Cratchit bought his house in Devonshire."

"How did that come about?"

"Well, to the best of my recollection, someone in the prime minister's office contacted me and said the nominee had a house for sale in Devonshire and asked if I wanted to buy it. The house had been on the market for 20 months, and the minister of justice had already bought a house in Piccadilly. He was carrying two heavy mortgages, which was quite a burden, although the Marley Savings and Loan people were not pressing him for the money."

"Didn't that strike you as strange?"

"Not really. Banks never like to press someone who works that closely with the prime minister."

"So tell us what transpired, Mr. Scrooge."

"I didn't want the house myself, so I arranged for Cratchit to buy the house in Devonshire."

"Did your employee Bob Cratchit have the money to buy the house in Devonshire?"

"No, my Lord, I loaned him £70,000 for a down payment and then arranged with the Marley Savings and Loan Company for a mortgage for Cratchit of £240,000 quid."

"At what interest?"

"I believe it was at 11 percent."

"Wasn't that a very low interest rate for a mortgage at that time?"

"Yes, my Lord, but I knew Cratchit had his heart set on the house, and I thought this would be a nice way to make up to him for what I had done to him in Christmas past."

"So then, Mr. Scrooge, Cratchit moved in the Devonshire house?"

"No, he sold it nine months later at a loss."

"I'm not sure, I believe Mrs. Cratchit didn't like the kitchen."

"When Cratchit sold the house at a loss after you went to all the trouble of loaning him the down payment, and arranging a very favorable mortgage, didn't you become very angry?"

"No, Bob's a very good employee and I value his services highly. If he wanted to sell the house at a loss that was his business."

"What about the £70,000 you advanced Cratchit as a down payment?"

"I forgave the loan."



Buchwald

"Mr. Scrooge, your records show that you are a man not known to throw money away. Why would you forgive a £70,000 loan to a lowly employee?"

"The information you have on my frugality is not correct. Over the years I have become the victim of a bad press. The reason I forgave the loan was Cratchit has a crippled son, Tiny Tim, and the burden of paying it back would only have added to his worries."

"It's very strange you would go to all this trouble to bail out someone in the prime minister's office who you didn't even know. Did your appointment as Her Majesty's undersecretary of commerce have anything to do with your intervention in buying the minister of justice nominee's house?"

"Bah, humbug. I was selected for that position on my expertise as a merchant. If I thought helping someone high in the prime minister's office out of a financial fix would have anything to do with my appointment, I would have never taken the job."

"Thank you, Mr. Scrooge. Oh, one more question. Can you tell us if you ever saw the former prime minister's briefing book?"

## Racial Divisions Run Deep in U.S. Popular Music

By John Rockwell  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The sight of Michael Jackson shyly cradling his eight Grammy awards like so many Christmas trees might seem to allay forever the suspicion that blacks aren't properly rewarded for their contributions to American popular music. Jackson's eight prizes were more by two than anybody had ever won at a Grammy ceremony.

His latest album, "Thriller," may sell 55 million "units," a unit being a record, cassette or compact disk. When it reached 25 million a few weeks ago, it became the biggest-selling record of all time.

Yet while black music has been and remains the primary inspiration for the Anglo-American rock style, the vast majority of the most famous, most handsomely rewarded pop stars are white. The pop-music business, and hence the listening habits of most of pop's audience, are more strictly segregated today than they were 10 or 20 years ago, when black music was a commonplace on U.S. top-10 sales charts and top-40 radio playlists. For a variety of reasons, all of them logical in a short-run business sense but questionable in a long-run artistic, social and even financial sense, pop music today has become a deeply divided art form.

None of this is to suggest a conspiracy motivated by conscious racial hostility; most white record and radio executives would still prefer a personal commitment to integration and tolerance.

Ironically, pop music was the anthem of integration and the conscience of the country in the '60s. But now, the racial divisions in U.S. music run deeper than in film and television, which tend to cast a careful representation of blacks and other minorities.

How great is the racial division in pop music today? That's easily ascertained by a comparative analysis of the Billboard top-10 mainstream pop LPs versus the magazine's "Black LPs" chart, as of the March 17 issue. (Needless to say, the very existence of separate "black" charts is in itself a reflection of racial division.)

The main chart includes sales



Michael Jackson's success is an exception.

to blacks as well as whites; it counts everybody, but by numbers and economic advantage, whites obviously dominate. There are only two black artists in the mainstream top 10 — Jackson at No. 1 and Lionel Richie at No. 4. And except for Culture Club at No. 13, the other top seven mainstream LPs simply aren't on the black chart, which includes 75 entries.

It might also be remarked that the biggest black star on the mainstream chart, Jackson, and the biggest white star on the black chart, Boy George of Culture Club, are both visually ambiguous, floating serenely or self-amusedly above normal racial and sexual stereotypes, appealing to never-nerved teen-age fantasies of disembodied love.

This racial division is hardly unprecedented. It was Elvis Presley (preceded by the equally white, blander Bill Haley) who successfully brought rock 'n' roll into the commercial mainstream. Not Chuck Berry. Pat Boone recorded songs by Little Richard, and made them massively popular first.

But Berry and Little Richard had hits, too; whites knew their music to a degree that they don't know the work of George Clinton today, not to speak of such street-wise, vanguard performers and producers as Grandmaster Flash and Afrika Bambaata. By the '60s, with the rise of Motown and soul, everyone in the United States who cared about pop music at all routinely knew the latest black hits; it was the minimal sign of hipness. There was still legitimate cause for complaint, that inferior whites got richer faster than blacks, but the racial divisions in U.S. music had real evidence for their hope that racial inequities in pop music were fading.

Today, both black and white pop share a heavy dance beat and soul-inflected, blues-based vocal styles. But while black music has tended to settle into sometimes clichéd-ridden "funk," or extended dance instrumentals, white bands have developed a dedicated kind of "techno-pop," or dance music based on synthesizers and electronic effects.

Underlying both sides, however — perhaps the basic trend in pop music today — is the steady dissolution of the classically defined rock song form of Tin Pan Alley, rock and even the blues in favor of extended, rhythmically charged instrumental jams with chaotic vocal refrains. This style has its roots in African music and 19th-century New Orleans communal drum sessions, and it lives on today in the most challenging black pop music.

But for white audiences, it lives on mainly in adulterated form. No. 10 on the mainstream chart, for instance, is Duran Duran, one of a number of fashionable British bands that purvey a slicked-up, techno-pop version of funk. Even an admired American art-rock band like Talking Heads, for all the originality of style it brings to this genre, is still recycling black funk for white ears.

What happened, to sour the widespread impression of '60s communalism on the radio and in the record stores? Ultimately, of course, what happened was the shift to more conservative life-styles and art forms in the country as a whole. But two specific developments within the pop-music business itself encouraged racial separation in the music. They were the fashion for "demographics" in the '70s and the video revolution of the '80s.

"Demographics is the 'science' whereby an advertiser, radio station programmer, magazine publisher or movie producer attempts to target his product to a specific audience, which will then presumably be more receptive to one, unadulterated kind of artistic or advertising message. In radio, that meant the break-up of the old, multi-purpose top-40 rock programming into the multitude of specialized formats we have today — top 100, urban contemporary (i.e., black), adult contemporary, album-oriented rock, middle-of-the-road, etc."

The existence of separate sales charts in Billboard and other music trade publications is part of the same process. On this rationale, black music could be effectively banished to black stations, with white stations left free to play music by whites.

Then, in the '80s, came video, primarily in the form of Warner Communications' Music Television, or MTV, a cable outlet that plays mostly "rock," meaning white, video shorts. This style of segregation has occasioned vociferous protests from the rock community. In response, MTV officials have denied the charge, or argued that black music wasn't really rock but something else, or suggested that black videos weren't as good as white videos, or pointed to their old favorite, demagogues, to justify their exclusivity.

But a look at the MTV playlist in that same March 17 Billboard tells the story. On MTV's "heavy rotation," meaning the videos most played and played most often at optimum times, there are 21 names listed, not one of them black.

Video's new emphasis on rock visuals seems to have reinforced the racially divisive tendencies of the music business as a whole. Since white funk and black funk can sound very much alike, a black band had a better chance of getting exposure when it was only heard, not seen.

It may not even get the opportunity to be seen: Because of demographics and MTV's exclusivity, black bands find it difficult to secure a comparable level of record-company financing for their videos. Such financing is crucial in a competitive climate that demands increasingly lavish and expensive video productions.

It is possible to contend that all this represents no great harm. Music of all kinds is available on radio today, perhaps more than ever, with both AM and FM and the rise of National Public Radio and lively college stations.

The trouble is, only the professional and the aficionados can be expected to ferret out these influences directly. The vast majority of the populace sinks back in upon itself, lazily content with its own traditions and only vaguely aware of more vital, unfamiliar, challenging music just a few notches away on the dial. This applies to blacks as well, who may be missing out on exposure to challenging forms of white music they now don't hear often enough.

## PEOPLE

Getting Lost No Barrier  
To Dogged Race Winner

Dean Omar, who got lost three times on the trail, munched across the finish line in Nome, Alaska, to cheer and sirens Friday to win the 1,049-mile (1,690-kilometer) Iditarod dog sled race and its \$24,000 first prize. The 36-year-old commercial fisherman posted a time of 12 days, 15 hours, 7 minutes and 33 seconds. Omar, whose only other finished 116 hours ahead of second-place Susan Butcher. The race retraces the trail that once was Nome's main winter link to the outside.

Adding yet more honors to those garnered since the release of his "Thriller" album, Michael Jackson was named all-around male entertainer of the year in the 10th annual People's Choice awards. Jackson also won the favorite music video award for the 14-minute, \$1.2-million "Thriller" film. Barbra Streisand and Barbara Mandrell shared all-around female entertainer honors. The awards are based on a Gallup Poll survey in which members of the general public are asked their opinions on television, movies and music. But Reynolds collected his eighth People's Choice award, sharing favorite motion picture actor honors with Clint Eastwood, who earned his second award. Meryl Streep was named favorite motion picture actress. Tom Selleck favorite male TV performer and Linda Evans favorite female TV performer. Kenny Rogers picked up his fifth People's Choice award by winning favorite country music performer, and actress-model Brooke Shields earned favorite young motion picture performer honors.

The Greek shipping heiress Christina Onassis, 33, will marry for the fourth time Saturday, reuniting with the French businessman Thierry Roussel, 31. Roussel's office said the couple, friends for 12 years, will marry in a civil ceremony in Paris. A religious ceremony will be held later at a Greek Orthodox Church, followed by a gala dinner at Maxim's restaurant. The marriage is Roussel's first. The bride's previous husbands were Alexander Andreakis, a Greek shipping family, the California realtor Joseph Bolter and the Soviet bureaucrat Sergei Kazzov. All the brief marriages ended in divorce.

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